

Full Cooperation With Allies, C.I.O. Electrical Union Urges

LET HER GO!



Union Heads Back F.D.R. 'Stop Hitler Now' Speech

Say Rank and File Will Heartily Applaud Strong Stand

By Beth McHenry

Enthusiastic approval of President Roosevelt's Labor Day address calling for the defeat of Hitler "now" was expressed in both CIO and AFL circles here yesterday, as union leaders echoed the President's words "We shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

Labor leaders of both groups endorsed the President's warning that America's very existence is "threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world." They likewise were unanimous in condemning the appeasers and Nazi sympathizers who threaten the country from this side of the Atlantic.

COUNCIL SECRETARY AGREES

Saul Mills, executive secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, said the President in his speech had "expressed the sentiments of all American working men and women."

"In his recognition that 'our fundamental rights, including the rights of labor are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world,' President Roosevelt expressed the sentiments of all American working men and women," Mr. Mills said yesterday.

"Labor is a hundred per cent behind his rejection of the cowardly and treacherous course of appeasement. When Wheeler and Lindbergh expressed concern for the future of democracy and the rights of labor they fool no one. All true supporters of democracy, all true champions of labor's rights, are all out for the defeat of Hitler."

"That means unlimited assistance to those now in the front lines of the war for freedom—Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China. The Greater New York Industrial Union Council wants that assistance to be ample and swift. That is why we call for adoption by the federal government of the CIO proposals for more efficient defense production."

Joseph Selly, president of the American Communications Association,

(Continued on Page 4)

Northwest CIO Group Says: 'Free Browder'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

EVERETT, Wash., Sept. 2.—Release of Earl Browder to intensify the fight against Hitlerism was urged by the Snohomish County Industrial Union Council, it was announced over the Labor Day holiday by Frank Batterson, secretary.

Bulk of the unions represented in the Council are lumber workers—including the large Weyerhaeuser operations in Everett—and longshore and other marine unions.

Plea of the Snohomish county workers to speed the fight against fascism was forwarded to President Roosevelt, the National Committee to Free Earl Browder and to the Department of Justice, at Washington, D. C.

WIRE FDR

"The fight against Hitlerism abroad and all manifestations of fascism at home is of the most vital concern to the American people," said the resolution.

"Calling Browder the most outstanding and consistent fighter for world peace and the defeat of fascism," the Council urged FDR "to immediately effect the release of this valiant fighter against Hitlerism and fascism in order that he may at this critical time again actively take his place as a leader in the unification of the American people in their fight for the final destruction of fascism."

Soviet Mission Flies from Nome to Capital

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 2 (UP).—Two huge flying boats bearing 47 Russians on a technical mission to the United States took off at 12:45 P. M. (PST) today for Anchorage, with Kodiak as an alternative landing point.

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ANGLO-USSR UNION BODY VOTED BY BRITISH LABOR

Soviet Attacks Drive Nazis Back in Center

German Troops Shifted From West to Fill Gaps

Red Army Counter-Drives Batter Foe From Leningrad to Odessa

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (UP).—Synchronized Red Army counter-drives from Leningrad down to Odessa were reported to have shattered German fortifications and forced Adolf Hitler to rush whole divisions of troops from the west, dangerously weakening his battlefield against Britain.

(Authoritative quarters in London said that the Red Army in its first big counter-offensive of the 73-day-old war is sweeping up German forces on a 175-mile front between Smolensk and Gomel, inflicting heavy losses and threatening the Germans' entire position on the Central Front.)

The Soviet High Command, describing the heavy Soviet blows on the front west of Moscow, said that the Nazi High Command is withdrawing divisions from France, Belgium and Holland to fill gaps.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Soviet High Command communiqué heard tonight by the United Press listening post said that Soviet troops had evacuated the Estonian city of Tallinn.

The communiqué said that stubborn fighting continues all along the entire front.

Tallinn was evacuated after severe fighting, the communiqué said.

resulting from the Wehrmacht's terrific losses, estimated at more than 2,000,000 men in dead and wounded, not counting prisoners.

Entire garrisons on the German "invasion front" facing the British Isles have been hurriedly shifted to the 1,800-mile-long Eastern battlefield, it was said, including both veteran units and new recruits.

These forces, the high command asserted, are being replaced in France, Belgium and Holland by wounded soldiers still in convalescent stage.

The Nazi losses on the Soviet front have so weakened the Ger-

(Continued on Page 4)

British Union Head Charges Minister Bars Aid to USSR

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—A Laborite charge that British aid to the Soviet Union is being deliberately sabotaged in hopes that the German and Soviet armies will exterminate each other tonight stirred a tempest which may bring an investigation by the House of Commons.

The allegation was made in Edinburgh today before the British Trades Union Congress by Jack Tanner, 51-year-old President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who "named names" high in the British war government and insisted hotly that he could prove his charges.

Tanner asserted that Britain's Minister of Aircraft Production, Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, had "quite recently" expressed the hope that the German and Soviet armies would bleed each other white on the Eastern Front.

This hope in high circles, Tanner said, was based on Britain's ambitions of emerging from the war as the dominant power in Europe.

The charge was challenged by Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the TUC, who said he doubted that Tanner's grave allegation could be substantiated.

Moore-Brabazon, in London, declined to comment but indicated

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Intends to Step Up Defense Output, FDR Says

Outlines Plan to Increase Amount of Workers on 3rd Shifts in Plants

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt told his press conference this afternoon that the United States intends to step up the scope and the speed of the defense program.

In order to assure adequate supplies of the nations

fighting Hitlerism, as well as for the defense of the United States, the President said that the administration proposes to spend more money and turn out more products.

He declared that this ought to be done for the national safety of the United States.

This was the President's reply when he was to expand on the portion of his Labor Day radio address urging increased defense production.

One immediate step in this direction outlined by the President was a request from Congress for additional funds for the lend-lease program. He said that such a request will probably be sent to Congress next week.

TO ASK FOR MORE FUNDS

Another step which will be taken soon, the President said, was a request to Congress for additional defense appropriations.

He said he was not sure what firm this request would take or just when he would make it, except that it would come some time between the present and January.

The Chief Executive denied flatly that it would be necessary to impose longer hours on the nation's defense workers in order to get increased production.

Production can be stepped up, the President said, by getting more factories on two or three regular shifts a day instead of one shift.

He indicated that emphasis was being put by the Administration on getting more workers for the second shifts in defense plants, with the objective of establishing a proportion of 60 percent of the workers on the first shift, 30 per cent on the second and 10 per cent on the third.

Still another step outlined by the President was the allocation of more defense orders to small plants which formerly produced consumer goods and who are now being hit by priorities.

It is perfectly true, the President said, that there has not been enough distribution of orders to the small plants.

But he emphasized that an increasing attempt will now be made to spread defense orders to these small plants which are being put out of business by priorities.

To achieve this purpose, he said, a larger proportion of funds than was originally intended will be spent on fixing up old plants than on building new plants for large companies.

Asked concerning reports a large part of available defense funds have not yet been allocated, the President said that most of the \$50,000,000,000 in defense appropriations have already been allocated.

Contracts for practically all of the funds appropriated will be let within the next 60 to 90 days, he said.

(Continued on Page 3)

Edinburgh Trade Union Congress Vows Fight to Smash Hitler

UNANIMOUS VOTE

Would Have Equal Set of Delegates, Meet in USSR, England

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

EDINBURGH, Sept. 2.—

By a unanimous vote today the British Trades Union Congress, meeting here, adopted a resolution proposing a joint Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Council, to be composed of equal numbers of representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union and the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress.

At the same time, through the unanimous passage of a second resolution, the Trades Union Congress expressed unanimous approval of the Anglo-Soviet alliance in a common war to defeat Hitlerian fascism.

The proposal for a joint body representing organized labor in the two great allied democracies made it clear that the joint labor body would hold meetings regularly, alternately in the Soviet Union and in Britain, to exchange views and information.

LABOR'S JOINT AIM

Through this international labor council, organized labor in the two countries would cooperate in matters of common concern—notably in the common fight against fascism—with the definite understanding that there would be no interference by either in questions of internal policy and organization in the other country, these to remain exclusively the responsibility of each party.

A third resolution, also adopted unanimously, welcomed evidence of British-American friendship and accord, as demonstrated by the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting and its proposals for joint action against fascism.

The British Trades Unions pledged themselves to do all in their power to enable Britain and her allies to supply munitions and other necessary war materials to the Soviet Union.

Although the majority of the Trades Union Council is described by the British press as "anti-Communist," yet there was no disagreement on the essential point of aid to the Soviets.

The Decisive Hour Strikes For the French People

By MAURICE THOREZ

(General Secretary, Communist Party of France)

(An abridged recording of a broadcast over the illegal French radio, "Radio France," which is said to be located in unoccupied France.)

(By Inter-Continental News)

More than a year has passed since the French people have been fettered. Betrayed by its rulers and abandoned to the ruthless domination of Hitler's hordes, the country has been given up to loot and violence.

The Germans are removing everything—crops, cattle, provisions, raw materials, machinery, rolling-stock, locomotives, trucks, passenger cars, coal and gasoline.

The plight of the population is horrible. Children and adolescents are perishing of hunger, their lives cut short by tuberculosis. A whole generation of Frenchmen has been

doomed to physical extermination and death.

One million, five-hundred thousand Frenchmen are war prisoners in Hitler slave camps. More than 150,000,000 francs have already been exacted from the country for the maintenance of the Occupation troops.

With two-thirds of their territory under the iron heel of the enemy and the remainder under the control of the Gestapo, Frenchmen are no longer free and independent people.

The black swastika which defiles our monuments is an insult to the people's national feelings. Not a day passes but what the fascist brutes put Frenchmen to death,

(Continued on Page 6)



MAURICE THOREZ

FREE BROWDER TO HELP FREE THE WORLD

Evidence of Nazi Horror

World Can Judge: Here Is Proof-Tolstoy

Follows Up Own Accusations with New Eye-Witness Accounts of Brutality

By Alexei Tolstoy
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—In reply to my recent article describing the wanton brutality of the Nazis at the Eastern Front, the Berlin radio announced to the world that I was an unscrupulous liar and that with my blood-stained pen I had related crimes of the German soldiers which defied all imagination.

British Heavily Bomb North French Bases

RAF Bombers Also Blast Southern Italy, Sicily and Libyan Coast

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—The British daylight air offensive against Nazi-held Northern France has been steadily growing, the Air Ministry reported today.

Strong bomber squadrons Tuesday evening flew into France and touched off heavy explosions on the coast between Boulogne and Calais. After a 15-minute attack the raiders returned, flying barely above sea level.

Fighter-escorted, Blenheim bombers dipped through the defense fire of six anti-aircraft vessels and four torpedo speed boats in a daylight attack on a large German supply ship off Dunkerque which was left enveloped in smoke. The aircraft said they hit the vessel twice.

Another Air Ministry statement described how the first American-made flying fortress to encounter German fighter planes recently fought off seven of them during a raid on German warships berthed in French ports.

The big Boeing four-engine bomber returned with some of its crew dead, others wounded. It was flying from order and tail flaps shot away, bomb doors wide open, tail wheel stuck half way, brakes not working and only one good aileron rudder. It managed a makeshift landing at a strange and too-small airfield.

The Air Ministry said British planes bombed Cologne for the second straight night and "good results" were observed by the pilots. One British plane was missing.

HEAVY RAIDS ON ITALIAN TOWNS

ROME, Sept. 2 (UP).—British planes, bombing and machine-gunning southern Italy, Sicily and the Libyan coast, have killed 13 persons and wounded many more, a High Command communiqué said today. A raid on the port of Crotone in the southern province of Calabria resulted in 12 deaths and 24 wounded, the communiqué said. Another raid near Pozzallo in southern Sicily resulted in the wounding of some passengers aboard a train that was machine-gunned.

British bombers also raided the great Libyan port of Tripoli again and also battered Benghazi, Libya's second city, killing one person and wounding "some." There was "slight damage."

During the raid on Benghazi, the High Command said, four British bombers were shot down.

Nazis Execute High French Naval Officer

VICHY, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Nazi-controlled Paris press disclosed today that a high French naval officer, a member of one of France's oldest families, has been executed by a German firing squad in Paris as a "Free French" spy, serving General Charles De Gaulle.

The officer, Count Honoré Estienne d'Orves, formerly of the General Staff of the French Mediterranean fleet, was executed Friday despite the intervention of French Vice Premier Admiral Jean François Darlan whom he served as an aide during the 1936 London Naval Conference.

Hull Says Winant Didn't Seek Finn, USSR Peace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that there was no truth to reports that John G. Winant, American Ambassador to Britain, had participated in a movement for peace between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The matter was called to the Secretary's attention at his regular press conference and Hull added his denial to the one already made by Ambassador Winant.



Destroying Mines: Two sappers of a Red Army unit are rendering Nazi mines planted on Soviet territory harmless. The action is carried out while the fighting continues in the distance. (Sovfoto Radiophotos)

CAPTURED NAZIS

Of 15 Prisoners Only 1 Wants to Go Home

Austrian Pilot Flies Over to Red Army; Bitter Against Hitler

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—An Austrian pilot flying for a Nazi air squadron, who flew his plane over to the Red Army side and voluntarily surrendered, told a Soviet war correspondent how bitter the Austrian soldiers and the people generally were against Hitler and his Nazi enslavers.

The interview, published in today's press here, revealed that German soldiers as well as Austrians were panicky at the thought of being sent back to Germany. Of 15 interviewed on this prospect, only one professed a desire to return home; the rest preferred to be prisoners in the Red Army.

Lieutenant Karl Schmecker, a German fighter-pilot of the 4th Group, 27th Squadron said, "I flew my plane to the Red Army side and voluntarily landed on the airfield near the city of X. I still had 200 liters of benzine in my fuel tank which would have enabled me to return to my airbase had I wanted to. But I didn't want to. I am an Austrian and have nothing to fight for in the German Fascist Army. Austrians don't want to fight for Hitler."

This was confirmed by another private of the 46th Infantry Regiment, Karl Spindler, who also surrendered of his own will.

"Austrians, Silesians and Poles," he stated, "are scattered through the companies in small groups. The Germans ill-treat them, for it is common knowledge that they don't want to fight for Germany. Austrians, Poles and Silesians are always the first to be sent to the firing line and they are given the hardest and filthiest work."

A group of 15 privates and corporals of the German infantry was

Child Refugees Reach U. S.; One Tells a Story

The Portuguese liner Mouzinho docked yesterday with 45 shabbily-dressed refugee children from Europe among its 625 passengers.

The children, 7 to 15, were brought to this country by the United States Committee for the Care of Refugee Children.

Typical of their stories was that of seven-year-old Ruth Engelhart who was born in Frankfurt-Am-Main, Germany, and went to Marseilles in 1938 with her mother.

In France, she said, she was placed in a children's home because her mother could not support her. In May, 1940, her mother was seized in an alien roundup and lodged in an internment camp at Gurs, where she remains.

"They let her out to see me before I got on the train," she said. Asked where father was, the girl replied: "He doesn't live any more."

Nazi Captives Reflect Hitler Culture: Zero

Don't Read Books, Have No Word for Great German Literature

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Hitler's boast in 1939 that more had been done in Germany for culture in six years than had been achieved in England or elsewhere in 100 years has been contradicted by his own soldiers, according to the Soviet journal Izvestia. The article suggests that German officers and men would be 18-karat flops as guest experts on "Information Please."

"A large number of German war prisoners in one camp were asked what they read," the newspaper states. "This proved an embarrassing question."

"Senior Lieutenant Alfred Mantvitz could recall only Rosenberg. Lieutenant Heinz Neigen with great difficulty remembered the title of a book as 'People Without Space.' He couldn't recall its author. Lieutenant Emmanuel Older had read two or three cheap thrillers and he hastily added, sports magazines."

"Lance Corporal Wilhelm Bartl proudly announced he had read some 100 books; these turned out to be detective novels. Private Walter Bekker had read some 'detective and military novels' whose titles he had forgotten."

"Ranz Eikspat remembered a book called 'Horseman's Guide.' Kurt Lange admitted he had read nothing for a year and a half. Lance Corporal Heinrich Gliber expressed himself with the greatest force: 'I have not read Goethe or Schiller. In general, I don't read books. I can lie as well myself.'"

Swedish newspapers today gave prominent display to President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech. Typical headlines: "Roosevelt: No compromise with Hitler." "United States arms on all fronts."

MADRID, Sept. 2 (UP).—Spanish newspapers ignored President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech today.

Leningrad Well Stocked; Food Sales Show Rise

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

LENINGRAD, Sept. 2.—This city is well supplied with foodstuffs. In addition to State food stores, Leningrad's collective farm markets are functioning as before, doing a brisk trade, a survey here reveals.

Collective farms in the various districts of the Leningrad region have increased their sales of meat in the Leningrad markets. In August the city markets sold 100 tons more meat than in July. The suburban collective farms sold 900,000 liters of milk, 35 tons of cream and cheese, 230 tons of cabbage, beets, cucumbers, carrots and other vegetables, over 11 tons of fish.

For about an hour the Deutschlandsender emitted pandemonium. After repeated attempts the listeners were able to piece out a German news bulletin.

Pandemonium on Nazi Air Waves

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Berlin radio had another bout tonight with its unknown heckler, the "Mad. Moujik of the Microphone," and again failed to make any headway.

German listeners got a long concert of quick time martial music by a brass band and a continuous accompaniment of drums. The concert stopped suddenly and an announcer, breathlessly began reading news.

Sure enough the "Mad. Moujik," assumed to be Russian, started interrupting. His work was accompanied by continuous jamming but listeners were unable to decide whether this was being done by the Germans or the heckler.

For about an hour the Deutschlandsender emitted pandemonium. After repeated attempts the listeners were able to piece out a German news bulletin.

The fascist airforce made 18 futile attempts to bomb our X military objective. Captain Lukashkin's anti-aircraft batteries, located in the area of the objective and at its approaches,

Guerrillas Create Havoc Among Finns

Blow Up Bridges, Destroy Stocks, Harass Rear of White Guards

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—Guerrilla detachments are incessantly harassing the German-Finnish White-Guard troops who have captured certain districts of the Karelo-Finnish Republic and creating havoc in the Finnish lines, say reports among here.

The Fascist Command has rushed up considerable forces to fight the guerrillas, reinforced the guards on the roads, bridges and supply dumps, but the fearless guerrilla fighters find out the enemy's vulnerable spots and are inflicting heavy blows on him.

A small Finnish White-Guard Garrison, stationed in the village K, was surrounded at night by a guerrilla detachment which launched a surprise attack. The guerrillas killed 20 enemy soldiers, destroyed food supplies, captured two machine-guns and several score of rifles.

Another guerrilla detachment received information that the enemy was planning to draw up motorized units to the District N. A group of guerrillas covered the great distance in a short space of time and getting there ahead of the Finns blew up the bridge across which the enemy troops had to cross. The enemy tanks came to a halt.

Another group of guerrillas from the same detachment destroyed the telephone line in many places and mined the roads.

In the District V, guerrillas set fire to the forest through which enemy units were moving. The fire blocked the further progress of the fascists. They thereupon rubbed back, but here also the forest was afire. The fascists sustained heavy losses.

While carrying out a battle assignment of the Commander, guerrilla fighter Zernov unexpectedly ran into a group of Finnish White Guards. Not in the least daunted, the intrepid guerrilla fighter hurled two hand-grenades at the Finnish White Guards, killing four enemy soldiers. Zernov made his way to the River, swam across it and safely returned to his detachment.

Feature FDR Talk in Swedish Press

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (UP).—Swedish newspapers today gave prominent display to President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech. Typical headlines: "Roosevelt: No compromise with Hitler." "United States arms on all fronts."

MADRID, Sept. 2 (UP).—Spanish newspapers ignored President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech today.

The committee discovered hundreds of propaganda leaflets intended for distribution to school children in a package seized from the German Embassy's diplomatic pouches.

Meanwhile, in Parana, Judge Seghesio Flores ordered the arrest of an army officer and five priests in his investigation of subversive activities.

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile, Sept. 2 (UP).—Ernst Wendler, former German Minister to Bolivia who was deported, attempted to interfere with deliveries of tin and tungsten to the United States for defense industries. It was disclosed here today by Alberto Oetria, Bolivian Foreign Affairs Minister said.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 2.—Costa Rica persisted today in her refusal to withdraw her consulates from German-occupied territory.

On the War Fronts

BY A VETERAN COMMANDER
AS OF SEPTEMBER 1

Not only the German armies, but even the D. N. B. is switching to the defensive. The German news from the front feature Soviet counter-attacks instead of "insane resistance."

It seems that at least two Soviet armies (Konev and Dodonov) are continuing their advance on the central front. One of them is headed toward Bobruisk, northwest of Gomel. This would tend to confirm our suggestion of a few days ago that its aim is to cut through to the Pinsk Marshes and thus hammer a wedge between the group of armies of von Bock and the armies of von Rundstedt which so laboriously effected a junction about three weeks ago.

The Germans in this sector are retreating. On the Leningrad front Marshal Voroshilov is still holding the Germans at a standstill. One of their advance panzer units succeeded some time ago in crashing through to within twelve miles of the Moscow-Leningrad railway, but was surrounded there and is in the last stages of the process of annihilation. In the area of Kingisepp the Germans have failed to advance.

Up in Finland, from Lake Ladoga to the Arctic the Soviet troops have had a series of local successes against the Finns.

The situation in Estonia is not clear, but there is no doubt that a number of Soviet "pockets" are fighting in or around Tallinn.

Marshal Budenny's armies are showing ever-increasing aggressiveness and in some sectors (south of Kiev and near the Black Sea) have seized the initiative. Here we see the very strange sight of a group of "completely routed" armies attacking their victors constantly and across a large river at that. Odessa is holding and conducting a definitely active defense.

The Soviet air force has staged an extensive raid against northeastern Germany, bombing Berlin, Danzig, Königsberg and Memel.

The trend of the eastern campaign seems to be teetering on the point of reversal.

The Royal Air Force continued its aerial offensive against northern and western Germany, with the Germans retaliating with moderate strength against England.

The British airmen devoted some of their attention to the Island of Rhodes which might be an indication of precautionary measures being taken against German (or Axis) advance bases for a thrust at Turkey.

There is nothing else to report from the other fronts. The British have not landed in Spain yet.

U. S. Correspondent in Iran Meets Red Army

By Henry T. Gorrell

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

TEHRAN, Iran, Sept. 2.—Today I met the Russian army on the ancient golden road to Samarkand. The blond, blue-eyed Red Army troops grinned and leaned out of their trucks when they found they had encountered an American, and asked if the American army was on its way to Tehran.

I drove into Tehran tonight, after motoring across Iran, leaving British and Russian officers drinking together and Russian, British and Indian troops trying to talk to each other along the road back to the Iraq frontier.

With the British, I met the first group of Russian soldiers just north of the Shah's estate at Biadoun.

MEETS A SOVIET PATROL

A Ford truck packed with troops was stopped undergoing repairs. My chauffeur was about to pass them, thinking they were Iranians, when I noticed they were Russians. As the car backed alongside the truck, the soldiers grabbed for their rifles.

"Rousky?" I shouted. This put them at ease. "Da," they shouted and held out their rough peasants' hands to shake mine.

Through my Iranian chauffeur, who speaks a little Russian, I told them that I was an "Amerikansky Journalist." "Thinking I was an American officer, one of them, who wore a Polish steel helmet which he displayed proudly, rapping sharply on it with his knuckles to show its strength, asked if the American army was approaching."

DISPLAY SOLIDARITY

I laughed and asked the Russians where they were going. They didn't understand but leaned from their truck repeatedly to pat me on the back or to squeeze their solidarity with Britons and Americans.

They referred to the Germans and drew their fingers eloquently across their throats, at the same time rolling their eyes. I tried French and Spanish on them. They merely smiled, patted my back and repeated "da." They called me "Tovarich."

Entering recently bombed Kasvin black-boated and helmeted Russian troops directed traffic. No Iranian police were in sight. Along the brilliantly lighted streets were many troops, most of them in parked trucks.

At the leading hotel Russian tank drivers, in dust-covered blue-gray overalls and helmets, lounged in the lobby sampling the Iranian beer, raising their glasses in most friendly fashion toward the Britons. Occasionally a Russian staff officer stomped up the creaky wooden stairs to deliver some message to the general in command.

It was a strange sight to see the Britons and the Russians trying to make each other understand.

"MORNING" AT 9 P.M.

On the way to Tehran we were halted by three Russians, one with a machine gun, the others with rifles. For a moment I could not make them understand I was an "Amerikansky." Then a young officer appeared, grinning from the rear of the car and motioned his men aside. Though it was about 9 P.M., he greeted me with: "Good morning."

He briefly studied my passport and waved me on.

Nazis Rush Wounded Back to Front German Officer Admits Rout at Smolensk

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—Following is the morning communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau for Sept. 2:

During the night of Sept. 1-2 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front:

In the last three days the bombers of the Black Sea Fleet air force effected aerial raids on enemy ports and land troops. One enemy warship was disabled by a direct bomb hit. The naval flares also destroyed 83 tanks, over 50 armored cars and many fuel tank cars.

In the Smolensk direction our troops routed the infantry regiment of the 161st German Division. Eight to ten men remained in each company of the regiment. The company commander, Ober-Lieutenant Ludwig Robert, who was taken prisoner, stated that his unit "arrived in the Eastern front ten days ago from the

French town of Thule. Only ten men of the company survived and these too were taken prisoner." He also testified that in view of the tremendous losses at the Eastern front, the German Command is compelled to withdraw the German garrisons from towns of the occupied countries—France, Belgium, Holland and others.

"The whole garrison of Thule," said the Ober-Lieutenant, "was sent to the Russian front. At the beginning of the war the regular army contingents were replaced by reservists. Now the reservists too are being dispatched to the Eastern front and are replaced by wounded soldiers who as yet have not completed treatment. Many of them still wear bandages."

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—Following is the evening communiqué of the Soviet Information Bureau for Sept. 1:

In the course of the night of

Aug. 31-Sept. 1 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front. Our air force continued inflicting concentrated blows on the enemy panzer troops, infantry and artillery and destroying airplanes on his airfields.

According to incomplete data, on Aug. 30 thirty-one German planes were destroyed in air combats. We lost sixteen planes. At the approaches of the town of D, Soviet tanks commanded by Colonel Pushkin destroyed a fascist column composed of 50 tanks and 200 trucks with infantry. The enemy tanks were met by Soviet artillery. Our heavy tanks, ready to counter-attack, laid in ambush on the flanks. When the German column reached the spot which had been previously measured, it fell under the simultaneous fire of the artillery and heavy tanks. Several fascist tanks caught fire. The Soviet heavy tanks dashed at the enemy column.

Twenty light and medium German machines were destroyed in the course of the first attack. Two German captured tanks were taken to our rear. At night a group of Red Armymen returned to the battlefield and blew up all the disabled fascist machines.

According to the acoustic reports and testimonies of the war prisoners, in the fighting near the town of D the Germans lost nearly 1,000 killed, 99 tanks, 100 trucks, 80 anti-tank guns, 10 armoured cars, 30 motorcycles, dozens of mine-throwers and machine guns.

Our trophies include a whole four-gun battery, several guns of various calibres and a staff bus with documents of the 275th German Tank Regiment.

The fascist airforce made 18 futile attempts to bomb our X military objective. Captain Lukashkin's anti-aircraft batteries, located in the area of the objective and at its approaches,

created a barrage which the enemy bombers could not penetrate. No single enemy plane was able to drop bombs nearer than five kilometers from the objective. During these raids the anti-aircraft batteries brought down 16 fascist bombers.

The batteries under the command of Lieutenant Storozhev, Junior Lieutenants Toporkov and Chemchushnikov especially distinguished themselves. Storozhev's gun crews brought down eight enemy planes.

The scouts of Captain Krasheninnikov's battalion captured a German motorcyclist who carried a report by Major Pful, commandant of one of the German occupied district centers in the Zhitomir region, concerning the guerrilla movement in the district. Here are some excerpts from his report:

"For a fortnight we were busy hunting after the guerrillas. The

planes flew over the whole district. Several detachments under the command of experienced officers combed all the surrounding forests, hills and gullies but did not discover any guerrilla detachments. However, subversive acts and mysterious murders of our men, far from being discontinued, are becoming more frequent. In the course of the last ten days they killed Lieutenant Gletfer, Lieutenant Trepper, non-commissioned officers Bourah, Berg, Unger and 30 privates.

Wholesale searches were of no avail. In the course of the same period there broke out eleven big and small fires. Five of them caused the most damage: the fire at the oil depot in Oshchki, the provisions depot in Koniseba, ammunition dump in Chemnopol, the flour mill in Savran and a wooden bridge in Kamonevata. Not a single culprit was discovered."

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ALP 'Crush Hitler' Rally Tomorrow

Velodrome Meeting to Hear Former Gov. Benson, Rep. Marcantonio

More than a million New Yorkers at Coney Island got a taste of a balloon barrage over the Labor Day week-end as part of a widespread campaign to publicize tomorrow's "Smash Hitler" rally at the Coney Island Velodrome.

The balloons were, of course, toys. On them were imprinted the words: "Smash Hitler Rally, Coney Island Velodrome, Sept. 4." Thousands were distributed at every beach and street and many were simply left floating from nearby roofs.



ELMER A. BENSON

The meeting, sponsored by the Kings County Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, will hear former Governor Elmer Benson of Minnesota; Rep. Vito Marcantonio; Arthur O'Shea, president of Local 66, United Warehouse Employees; Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers; David Greene, New York secretary of the International Workers Order; Frederick Field, executive secretary of the American Peoples Mobilization; Thomas Jones of the National Negro Congress, and Arthur Blyn, chairman of the Brooklyn Progressive Laborites.

Full Cooperation With Allies Asked by UE

CIO Electrical Parley Urges FDR Spur All Aid to Britain, USSR, China

(Continued from Page 1)

significance in the fact that this was the first action by the convention and an expression of unity on the principal question before it. Mr. Fitzgerald said it took considerable discussion to bring out a unanimous recommendation for adoption. The resolution summarized the sentiment of 16 submitted from locals dealing with the international situation. It was titled "Security and Defense of the United States." The text follows:

"Whereas, Hitlerism directly endangers our country and its democratic institutions, and

"Whereas, this threat to the well-being and liberties of the people of the United States and to the very existence of their labor unions, and

"Whereas, our government has therefore adopted a sound and necessary policy in declaring that the defense of the United States requires that all possible aid be given to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and all other nations directly battling against Hitlerism, and

"Whereas, the tremendous sacrifices being made by the British, Russian, Chinese and other peoples in this resistance to Hitlerism are sacrifices made on our behalf as well as their own, and contribute directly to the defense of our country, now therefore be it

"Resolved, that the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America in convention assembled urge the President of the United States and the Congress to do everything possible to strengthen the cooperative relationship among the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and other countries resisting Hitlerism as necessary to the security and defense of the United States against Hitlerism, and be it further

"Resolved, this union approves the policy of the government in declaring that the defense of this country requires that all possible aid be given to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and other nations resisting Hitlerism, and urges the government to put this policy into effect with all possible speed and energy, to the end that

this menace to our country may be defeated for all time."

Beyond action on the anti-Hitler resolution the convention's progress was stalled because its committees were not yet ready to report. A dispute developed on whether a number of resolutions relating to the resolutions or constitution committee. While committees ironed out these matters and prepared to read out resolutions, the convention as a whole adjourned until Wednesday morning.

A partial report of the credentials committee seated 300 delegates from 148 locals and nine district councils.

A message of greetings was read to the convention from President Philip Murray of the CIO, who was unable to address the delegates because of illness. The convention replied with a telegram wishing him a speedy recovery.

The women's auxiliary of the UE is holding its sessions parallel with those of the convention. Delegates from about 60 local groups were present. One of the resolutions they passed urged government authorities to take action to curb the rise in the cost of living, declaring that protection of the workers is in the interest of defense of the country.

Mrs. Eva Taylor of Schenectady presided over the sessions.

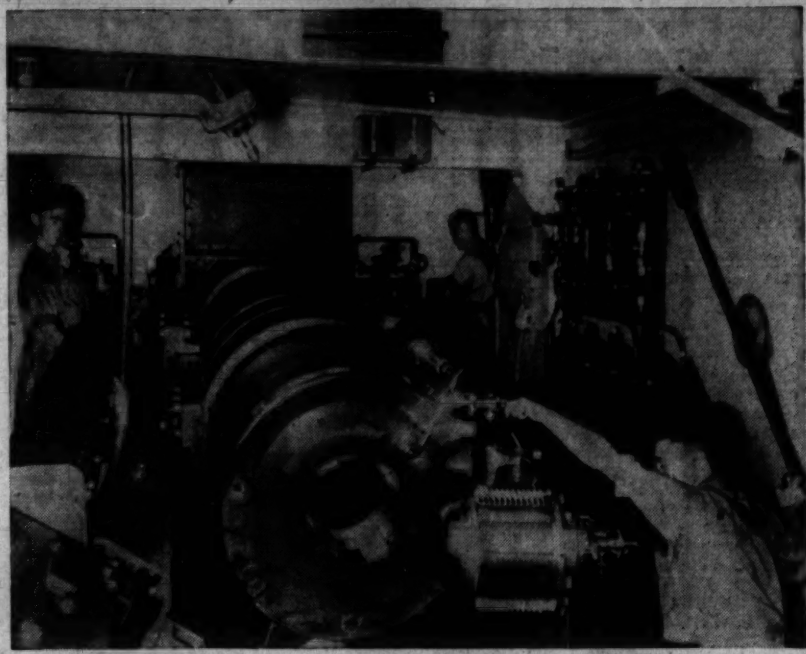
Delay Probate of Guggenheim Will

The battle for the estate of the late William Guggenheim was postponed today when probate of his will was put off to Sept. 4 because witnesses who signed the document were not available.

52 Cities Planning Public Work Projects

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—The National Resources Planning Board announced today that 52 cities and 19 states have undertaken planning of public improvements to build up a reserve of public works projects to be built after the war.

The projects planned include water supply and sewerage systems, schools, institutional buildings, streets, bridges, airports and recreational facilities.



Singapore Defense: A view inside one of the giant gun turrets that ring the coast at Singapore, pointing east to the South China Sea, west to the Straits of Malacca.

Negro Chauffeur May Have Served 5 Yrs. While Innocent

Second Negro Allegedly 'Confessed' to Crime After First Was Sentenced

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Police revealed today that James Matthew Smith, 41-year-old Negro, has served five years of a life sentence for a murder that another Negro, Jarvis Roosevelt Catoe, allegedly "confessed."

With the vicious and brutal record of the Washington police toward Negroes in general in mind, observers believe that both men may be innocent of all murders involved in the two cases.

Catoe's alleged confession of killing of eight women, five Negro and three white, includes the supposed murders of Florence Danoy, Negro, on April 12, 1935. Smith, a chauffeur, was immediately convicted after the Danoy murder and sentenced to a life imprisonment, despite a persistent plea of innocence.

The National Negro Congress, here, is still investigating the alleged confession of Catoe. Recent provocative actions by the Washington police, including the killing of five innocent Negroes and the beating and intimidation of many others, has made many groups suspicious of the alleged confession which was produced by the police after an all-day grilling.

The Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality in Washington has pointed to the corruption and incompetence of the Washington police force which forced Chief Marston Brown to resign and a general shake-up in the police department.

The Negro population of Washington has been systematically terrorized because of the unpalatable record of the police and inability to solve several murders.

SENT TO ASYLUM

Progressive citizens here are incensed at the corruption of justice which forced one Negro to be persecuted for the alleged crime of another, who, as yet has not been convicted.

While in prison, Smith protested his innocence so persistently that the authorities disgracefully transferred him to a local insane asylum for observation. When released, he was committed to Leavenworth.

Officials disclosed that as a result of Catoe's latest alleged confession, Smith may be set free. However, Smith had not been notified because they did not want to arouse "false hopes."

Catoe was indicted today for the alleged killing of Jessie Elizabeth Strife, War Department clerk. Other women supposedly murdered by Catoe were Mattie Steward, Josephine Robinson, Lucy Kidwell, Ada Fuller, Florence Dancy, Evelyn Anderson and Rose Abramowitz.

Stars Perform At Gimbel Strike Rally

Deadlock Continues in Walkout; 'Native Son' Leads Entertainers

Gimbel workers were entertained by Broadway actors yesterday at Christ's Church when Canada Lee, noted Negro actor, Ann Burr and John Berry, all of the "Native Son" cast, and Koby Ruskin appeared before the 1,500 strikers.

Cheers and applause greeted the performers who wished the strikers every success in their demands for a 5-day, 40-hour week and a \$3 wage increase.

Meanwhile, the United Department Store Employees, CIO, conducting the strike, still awaited a reply from the management to proposals made at the national CIO conference in Washington last week.

William Michelson, president of the striking union, reiterated yesterday that Louis Brodsky, executive vice-president of Gimbel's, was the main obstacle to a possible settlement of the strike.

Pickets are preparing to stage a demonstration in front of his home at 1120 Park Avenue.

4 Nazi Spies Plead Guilty

(By United Press)

Four more spy suspects, arrested almost two months ago, pleaded guilty to espionage before Judge Marcus B. Campbell in Brooklyn Federal Court today, bringing to 14 the number who have pleaded guilty.

The remaining 19 of the original 33 rounded up are scheduled to go on trial tomorrow. Start of the trials may delay sentencing of the four men who pleaded guilty today.

The four were: Everett Minster Roeder, of Merrick, N. Y., an engineer in the Sperry Gyroscope Co., bombmaker; Max Albrecht Blank, of New York City, a German citizen who was a seaman, bookkeeper and clerk; George Gottlob Schuh, of East Orange, N. J., a German-born naturalized American, carpenter; and Gustav Wilhelm Kaercher, of Westwood, N. J., a draftsman, and also a German-born naturalized citizen.

Seamen Here Protest Vichy Terror Regime

Petition Circulated on Waterfront Pledges Solidarity With French People Against Oppressors

A sharp protest to the Vichy French Ambassador at Washington against the "daily imprisonment and executions of tens of thousands of French workers," signed by hundreds of American seamen along the waterfront here, was dispatched yesterday, it was announced.

The signers of the petition assailed the Vichy Government and the treacherous French officials under Hitler-dom-

inated France for carrying through the bloody attacks against the French working class, and warned that no amount of terror will stop the French people from eventually overthrowing their conquerors.

"We rank and file American seamen," the protest to the Vichy

Ambassador here read, "pledge our solidarity with the struggle of the French workers and people, because aside from our class interests with all workers, we know that upon the defeat and smashing of Hitler and Hitlerism depends our country's national independence and security."

The petition was circulated by the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party.

Winthrop Bus Drivers Strike

BOSTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—More than 10,000 Winthrop commuters and 7,000 others depending on Rapid Transit, Inc., buses taxied or hitch-hiked into Boston today as a strike of 50 drivers for higher pay crippled bus transportation.

The drivers, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL, struck Sunday morning, demanding that their pay be increased from 70 to 76 cents an hour for regular bus operators, with an unspecified boost from 61 cents an hour for spare men.

WANT-ADS

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Unanimous Opinion: Royal Air Force cadets display the "V for Victory" symbol at a school in Tuscaloosa, Ala., where they are in training for eventual duty with the RAF.

Red Army Attacks Drive Nazis Back in Center

(Continued from Page 1)

man positions in the West, it was added, that many parts of the Channel "invasion front" are manned by soldiers still wearing bandages over wounds received in battle against the Red Army.

The Soviet High Command in its noon communique Tuesday described the smashing Soviet attacks, closely following official assertions that the Red Army is gathering its strength for a "massive blow," and told of intensified assaults by the Red Air Fleet.

Bombers of the Black Sea Fleet carried out attacks on "enemy ports" presumably on the Rumanian coast, and on German land forces along the bitterly contested Dnieper River.

An enemy warship was "disabled" by a direct bomb hit, it was stated, and Soviet naval planes destroyed 83 tanks and more than 60 armored cars, as well as many fuel tank cars.

The official Communist Party organ Pravda claimed that Soviet air raids on Rumanian oil fields and refineries during the 10 weeks of struggle have destroyed more than 1,000,000 tons of Rumanian oil, or half of the country's output.

Soviet Guerrilla forces, extending their activities on all fronts, were said to be ranging behind the enemy lines as deep as the interior of Rumania. One Guerrilla band operating in eastern Rumania was said to have destroyed 14 enemy tanks and armored cars, 32 lorries loaded with ammunition, and 44 food trucks, and to have killed 400 Rumanian officers and men.

Captured documents were said officially to have revealed the Germans' growing difficulties and inability to halt the Guerrilla forces, particularly in the Zhitomir region where "mysterious murders" of Germans were said to be occurring nightly and fuel dumps, ammunition depots and communications being destroyed constantly.

The disclosure of the Germans' hasty shifting of entire divisions of reinforcements from the Western Front was said to have resulted from the destructive rout of an infantry regiment of the German 61st division in a Red Army counter-attack on the Smolensk Front west of Moscow.

Only eight or 10 men remained in each company of the regiment after the slashing Red Army attack, it was said, and Lieut. Ludwig Robert, who was taken prisoner was quoted as saying that his unit reached the Eastern Front only 10 days before from the French town of Toul.

"He testified that in view of the tremendous losses on the Eastern Front the German command had been compelled to withdraw German garrisons from towns in the occupied countries—France, Belgium, Holland and others," the High Command Communiqué Tuesday reported.

(The Red Army leading the main part of the counter-offensive was identified in authoritative British military quarters as the central one of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko. One arm of a pincer under Gen. Ivan Rakovsky is striking at Smolensk, 230 miles west of Moscow, and the left arm under Gen. I. A. Konev is aimed at Bobruisk, 160 miles southwest of Smolensk and 80 miles northwest of Gomel. A third Red Army was believed striking directly at the Germans in the Gomel area.)

(At several points the German retreat was said to have approached a disorderly rout as the Red Army struck in force spearheaded by tanks and armored cars.)

On the north, meanwhile, the Red Army was reported to have stopped the German offensive south of Leningrad with a thrust into the German lines in the Lake Ilmen area while, on the Ukrainian front in the south, Marshal Semyon Budenny's forces still held stubbornly to their new line along the Dnieper.

Soviet Raids Cut Rumanian Oil

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—A Tass Soviet News Agency dispatch from Moscow today reported that more than 1,000,000 tons of Rumanian oil had been destroyed by Soviet air raids on oil fields and refineries, reducing the Rumania output by half.

Ask Immediate Health Exams In City Schools

Drs. Campbell and Rice Stress Prevalence of Health Defects

Stating that a large percentage of the children who come to school for the first time each September are found to be suffering from "one or more physical defects," New York Health Commissioner John L. Rice and Superintendent of Schools Harold G. Campbell yesterday urged that as many as possible of the children first entering school this fall should receive medical examinations before Sept. 8, the official opening date.

In a joint statement, Drs. Rice and Campbell said, "Our experience has shown that an amazingly large number of children applying for registration in our schools for the first time have one or more physical defects. Chief among these are defective teeth, enlarged or diseased tonsils and adenoids, malnutrition, defective vision and defective hearing."

"Unless these conditions are corrected," the statement continued, "the child thus handicapped has little chance to make any progress in the classroom. The majority of these conditions could have been avoided had they been discovered early and properly treated."

"Probably never before has there been greater need for safeguarding the health of our school children. The fact that draft-board examinations have revealed that more than one-third of our young men are physically unfit for service, stresses the importance of periodic health examinations beginning early in life."

The statement pointed out that vaccinations against smallpox is required of all children before they may enter school, and that immunization from diphtheria, while not a legal requirement, is also essential as a health safeguard.

Children whose parents are unable to afford examination by a private physician will be examined by school physicians during the week after the opening of school. Parents of such children were urged to be present at these examinations, so as to give the doctor details of each child's medical history, and to receive the full benefit of medical advice concerning the child.

CIO Accepts Gypsum Co. Strike Formula

OAKFIELD, N. Y., Sept. 2 (UP).—CIO employees of the U. S. Gypsum Company plant here returned to work today, accepting a National Defense Mediation Board recommendation which ended a two-month strike.

Carl E. Sage, local president of the Gas, Byproduct, Coke and Chemical Workers Union (CIO) explained the resumption of work followed an agreement to end walkouts at 17 of the firm's plants pending negotiations to settle disputed points.

The strike was called June 26 over union demands for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, a grievance arbitration plan and a revised vacation system.

British Union Head Charges Minister Bars Aid to USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

that he would make a statement later.

In addition to his charges, Tanner also laid before the Trades Union Congress in Edinburgh a motion that "we will defeat any plot which might be in the process of formation that would withhold full and adequate aid to our allies, and if necessary smash any person responsible for such a policy."

HITS APPEASER CIRCLES

Tanner went on to say that the impression is strong in Britain that "certain elements desire to switch the war against Russia."

"I hope the government will remove from its ranks those who are reactionary and irresponsible enough to make statements they have made and who have expressed desire for the defeat of the Soviet Union," he asserted.

After making his charges Tanner said:

"I think everyone will agree that such an attitude is a terrible danger and it is a crime against the people of this country and the people of Russia. If Russia succeeds, we succeed. If Russia fails, we fail."

Cries of "No, no," came from the audience.

Tanner is one of the most forceful and picturesque figures in the trade union movement. Though 51 he looks to be under 40. In his youth he spent two years at sea, working his way as a journeyman machinist from Oxford to Barcelona. After two years as a machinist in France in the World War, he visited Russia in 1920 and the United States in 1921.

FDR 'Stop Hitler Now' Labor Day Talk Backed by Union Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

Union, CIO, said the main job is to "translate this statement into concrete, effective action immediately," and promised that the American seamen were more than ready to do their share to defeat fascism.

Endorsing the sentiments expressed by the President in his Monday speech, Mr. McKensie declared:

"The President recognized that the trade union movement plays the major role in any fight to smash fascism. The main job, however, is to translate this statement into concrete, effective action immediately. This can only be done by giving labor the means by which it can really participate in this all-out effort."

"The rank and file of our union will applaud the President's vigorous condemnation of the treacherous appeasers. It's time for the trade union movement in this country to take aggressive action to carry out the program suggested by President Roosevelt."

Pointing out that the international executive board of the ACA has already gone on record in support of all aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and any other country that is fighting Hitler, Mr. Selly declared:

"There is no question that the American seamen will shoulder their full responsibility in this fight. We have delivered the goods before to people fighting fascism and we will do so again, whether it be on the western front, the eastern front, the far eastern front, or any other front where people are fighting against

10,000 in Cleveland Labor Day Parade

'Smash Hitler' Main Theme of Slogans; 60,000 Watch

By Robert Gunkel (Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—More than 10,000 CIO members demonstrated their unity against Hitlerism and appeasement yesterday in a huge Labor Day turnout that was viewed by more than 60,000 Clevelanders.

Under the slogan of "Labor Marches for Democracy" float after float reiterated labor's responsibility in national defense and labor's determination to smash Hitler once and for all.

The parade wound up with a mass meeting on Public Square. Allen B. Hancock, National Organizational Director of the CIO and other Cleveland labor leaders, including A. E. Stevenson, secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council.

The theme of the parade and mass meetings was unity against Hitlerism and labor's responsibility in American life to see to it that all America was awakened to the Nazi menace to our shores.

The rising feeling of labor against Hitler, the unity of all workers against fascists, Negro and white was highlighted. In the remarks of President Jack Ferline of the C. I. O. U. the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods were appealed to for unity against Hitlerism.

The most important sections of Cleveland labor took part in the parade, including the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; the United Automobile Workers, CIO; the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the National Association of Die Casting Workers.

The A. F. of L. meanwhile issued statements indicating their support of President Roosevelt's policy of defeating Hitler. A. F. Whitney of the Railroad Trainmen issued a Labor Day message calling for support to all those fighting Hitlerism.

The United Furniture Workers CIO had as their principal parade theme "Crush Hitler By Aiding Britain, U.S.S.R. China and All Others Fighting Fascism."

The meeting concluding with the announcement of the American People's Mobilization mass meeting and National Conference to Defend America scheduled for Cleveland Oct. 3, 4 and 5.

Unions were urged to attend the meeting and send delegates to the conference.

Battle Creek AFL City Union Strikes

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 2 (UP).—One hundred forty AFL workers of the Battle Creek street, parks and water meter repair departments struck today.

Service was suspended at 6 A. M. in all divisions except the water supply and sewage treatment sections, where leaders of the striking American Federation of State, County and Municipal Workers guaranteed service.

Arrive in Ireland

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UP).—American technical workers in Northern Ireland reached a total of 1,000 with arrival of a fresh group of 150 today.

Rep. Casey Condemns Treachery of Appeasers; Hails Soviet Resistance

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 2.—Declaring that if the isolationists had their way "Hitler would already have been victorious," Representative Joseph E. Casey of the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts yesterday called for all aid to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Casey spoke at a Labor Day meeting sponsored by the Worcester Industrial Union Council, CIO. He enthusiastically praised the Soviet Army for its "glorious defense."

Blaming employers for strikes in the defense in-

dustry, the Congressman said reactionaries were trying to use this national emergency as a pretext for smashing the trade unions. He denounced Representatives Starnes and Cox for attempting to get legislation passed to outlaw strikes and called these men "labor haters whose every move should be eyed with suspicion."

Other speakers at the Labor Day rally included Frank Belanger, representative from textile; Sam Apple of the United Shoe Workers of America, and Joseph Kelleher, president of the Worcester Industrial Union Council.

Serbian Guerrillas Blast Nazi Mine; Open Warfare Reported

Northwest to Double Quota On Dean's Book

'Soviet Power' Rapidly Nears One Million Sales Mark

Andrew Remes, secretary of the Communist Party of the Northwest district, yesterday hailed the successful progress of the campaign behind the million edition of the Dean of Canterbury's book, *The Soviet Power*, selling for 5 cents, and pledged efforts to double the quantity already distributed in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, it was announced here.

"Here in the Northwest," Remes wrote, "people's tongues are hanging out for the 'Nickel Dean.' We never sold anything so quickly or so easily. Everybody wants to know more about the Soviet Union and the Red Army. We have already completed the quota of 20,000 we adopted originally. But we are presenting plans this week, which we expect will be unanimously adopted, to DOUBLE our quota and reach a total of 40,000 circulation by Nov. 7, the anniversary of the great socialist October Revolution."

"We are enclosing an order for the first 5,000 copies on our second 20,000 lot. We are heartily in favor of the idea of a national campaign for a second million, and this first additional order is our practical contribution to it. We never had so wonderful an opportunity to spread the truth about the Soviet Union and socialism, and we don't intend to miss it."

His Name Was Solomon—

FORT SLOCUM, N. Y., Sept. 2 (UP).—The Sergeant asked Private S. S. Solomon his first name.

"Solomon," Solomon replied. "Wise guy, huh?" the Sergeant snapped. "What's your middle name?"

"Solomon." The 21-year-old Brooklynite wasn't joking. His full name is Solomon Solomon Solomon.

Jail 6 Socialist Members Of Finnish Parliament

HELSINKI, Sept. 2 (UP).—Six Socialist members of the Finnish Parliament, it was revealed today, have been arrested for activities which were said to make them liable to prison terms. The arrest of the members of Parliament was announced to the body by the Speaker at its opening session yesterday.

In the past few days the world press has been full of rumors and reports of the dissatisfaction of the majority of the Finnish people with the anti-Soviet war. Finnish labor has been reported antagonistic to German fascism and eager for a separate peace with the Soviet Union.

Only the Mannerheim-Ryti military clique continue to hell the "genial Hitler," as President Ryti did at the start of the Nazi in-

Lozovsky Says Nazis Plan Turkish Move

Also Reports Finns Show Increasing Desires for Quick Peace

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Soviet government asserted tonight, through its official spokesman, that there is "every possibility" that Germany and Italy will soon bring strong pressure to bear on Turkey as result of the Anglo-Soviet occupation of Iran. The spokesman, Solomon A. Lo-



S. A. LOZOVSKY

zovsky, said that Italy "always has wanted a Turkish coastline" and "now that Germany has lost the game in Iran there is every possibility of strong pressure on the Turks."

"It is the principle of Germany and Italy to bring constant diplomatic and military pressure on Turkey from all sides at all times," Lozovsky added.

Discussing last week's five-day conference of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini on the Soviet front, the spokesman asserted that they discussed "in supreme manner" problems facing them in connection with a long and arduous winter campaign in the Soviet Union.

Mussolini, he said, agreed to send more fascist divisions to the Eastern Front as well as more agricultural and industrial workers to the Reich, although he asserted that the Italians had encountered extreme difficulty in recruiting volunteers for the war against the Soviet Union.

Lozovsky said that Finland, suffering great losses, has been "displaying an increasing desire for peace" but he branded as untrue reports abroad that armistice negotiations between the Soviet Union and Finland were being prepared.

"These reports do not correspond with the facts," the spokesman said. Lozovsky confirmed that Soviet forces have been ordered to halt their advance into Iran and remain in their present positions.

General Says New Unit Not To Be Anti-Labor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Formation of 100 motorcyclists into a special unit of the Maryland State Guard was completed at a meeting held last week at the Fifth Regiment Armory. The unit, according to Brig. General Dwight H. Mohr, commanding officer of the State Guard, will "fight against those trying to turn us against our country."

He was emphatic that it would never be used against labor. "We might be called out if a defense plant were bombed, but we will never be summoned to maintain order at a strike," the general declared.

10 Hurt in Bus Crash

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (UP).—Ten persons were injured today when a New York to Washington bus collided with a truck loaded with stone on the outskirts of the city.

Gen. Nedie Admits Wide Opposition in Plea to End Resistance

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

ISTANBUL, Sept. 2.—Reports here state that according to a Serbian radio broadcast, Serbian partisans recently blew up the German operated mine in Bogavina, Eastern Serbia. The partisans withdrew without a single man being captured. In reply to this, the German troops destroyed the village of Zlot situated near the wrecked mine and shot the majority of the villagers.

The Belgrade press is compelled daily to devote space to the operations of the Serbian partisans. Thus the newspapers carried reports of a real battle between the troops and the partisans in the district of Valjevo. Heavy fighting was also reported in the vicinity of Volika and Kikinda in Yugoslavian Banat. The partisans wrecked a German troop train near station Lajkovac.

Recently a partisan detachment destroyed the electric power station and railway station at Mamlorka. The German papers published in Belgrade are filled with threats to the partisans. The "Deutsche Zeitung in Korcorin," published in Zagreb writes that henceforth all "political prisoners" in Yugoslavia will be shot on the spot without trial.

Since the terror against the partisans failed to bring about the desired results, the Hitlerites started a mass shipment of Serbian workers and peasants for forced labor to Germany.

SERB QUISLING ADMITS UPRAISING

BUDAPEST, Sept. 2 (UP).—The newspaper Pest reported today that in a radio broadcast last night Gen. Nedie, new Serbian prime minister, admitted widespread disorder in his territory, formerly part of Yugoslavia.

"Serbia lost her independence in April and if the present outburst and destruction continues the Serb people themselves will be lost," Nedie was reported to have said in his broadcast.

"Brother fights against brother. Crops, houses and woods are set afire. Public works are destroyed and civilians are killed. In the whole country streams of blood are flowing. I ask you, where will all this lead if this continues. Are our sacrifices of lives not yet enough? Does the Serb people want civil war. If all this continues, with civil war the Serb people will dig their own grave."

[This broadcast by one of Serbia's own Quislings, Gen. Nedie, proves the strength of the anti-Nazi guerrilla movement in Yugoslavia. He urges the people to quiet down. But, inspired by the Soviet people's heroic fight against Hitler, the Serbs too are fighting the Nazis.]

10 Killed in RAF Ferry Crash

MONTREAL, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Royal Air Force ferry command announced today that 10 persons, including a U. S. naval captain and an American flight engineer, had been killed in the crash of a ferry command bomber transport on an English hillside.

There were no survivors, the ferry command said. Though the plane at first was merely reported missing and "presumed to be lost," later announcement said that it was "now known to have crashed into a hillside in the United Kingdom."

The crash was the third of a ferry command plane in three weeks. In two previous crashes 44 persons were killed, among them 18 Americans.

Engineers for Britain

(UP).—Four American aircraft engineers left for Great Britain today aboard the Atlantic Clipper. They were George Edward Lawson of Hartford, Conn.; Byron Anderson of Paterson, N. J.; and Marvin K. Woods and Clement O'Connor of Buffalo, N. Y.

N. J. Mine Union Backs F.D.R. on Aid to Allies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Sept. 2.—Joint Board No. 1, District 50, United Mine Workers, with 25 locals in northern New Jersey, voted unanimously in support of President Roosevelt's policy of resistance to Nazi aggression and all possible aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, it was announced today.

The resolution adopted stressed that a victory for Hitler in Europe would place the security of the U. S. in jeopardy.

The Joint Board also adopted a resolution calling on President Roosevelt and Senators Barbour and Smathers of New Jersey, to reappoint Edwin Smith as member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Balkan Peoples in America Pledge Unity to Smash Hitler

Macedonian-American Parley in Gary Charts Action to Spur British-USSR Aid; Back FDR Policy

By Carl Harris
(Special to the Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Sept. 2.—United and determined people of the Balkan countries gathered here today in a demonstration affirming their readiness to "march forward in the great struggle of the people of the world to crush Nazi tyranny."

A mass meeting of more than 400 people of Greek, Serbian, Macedonian, Bulgarian and other Balkan nationalities gathered here to open the 11th National Convention of the Macedonian-American People's League of America.

With the business sessions of the convention being held over Labor Day, the parley opened with a united Balkan mass meeting to express the determination of these peoples to defeat the Hitler regime who has saddled its tyranny on their homeland.

Full endorsement of President Roosevelt's policy of aid to the Soviet Union and Great Britain was signified by the rally in St. Sava Church which heard a denunciation of Hitlerism by numerous national groups and labor leaders.

"The Americans of Macedonian and Bulgarian descent, as well as their kinsmen in the Balkans, are among the most resolute foes of despotic Hitlerism with its vile theories of national and race hatreds and prejudices," declared George Pirtinsky, a leader of the Macedonian People's League.

"The present Bulgarian rulers in Sofia, headed by King Boris, committed the greatest crime against the Bulgarian people when they rejected the Soviet proposal for a mutual assistance pact, and instead joined the fascist Axis."

ANGER MOUNTS

Pirtinsky declared that "today Bulgaria and Macedonia are German and Italian colonies and war bases."

"Both countries," he said, "have been stripped of their food by the German and Italian aggressors and the population left to starve to death."

"The German oppressors and their Bulgarian flunkies are trying desperately to drown in blood the people's discontent and revolt. But the anger of the masses mounts, the fighters become more fearless and determined to avenge the fallen and rid the country of the Nazis and their Bulgarian and Macedonian servants."

Frank Grider, CIO sub-district director in Gary, told the assembly that "the CIO stands for all-out aid for the destruction of Hitler." He declared that the workers have an important part to play in this struggle and pointed out that "Hitler is many times more dangerous today than he was a year ago."

'UTMOST COOPERATION'

The aroused audience adopted a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt stating that "the historic declaration which you and Prime Minister Churchill issued to the liberty-loving people of all countries for the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny and the creation of a better future for the world, deserves the utmost cooperation and the most active participation of all true American patriots."

Other speakers at the rally were: Dr. C. M. Stoyoff; Smile Voldanoff, president of the Macedonian-American People's League; Peter Grigoreff, of the editorial staff of the Bulgarian weekly, "Narodna Voyna"; Dr. M. Kalavros, of the Pan-Dodecanesian Greek Society.

Through some last minute misunderstanding, Mayor E. L. Schaefer of Gary and H. B. Snyder, editor of the Gary Post-Tribune, cancelled their agreement to address the meeting. While giving full credence to red-baiting attacks against the character of the rally, Snyder, in a statement declining to appear, declared:

"We can receive with sincere thanks and appreciation the fight Russia is making against Germany; indeed we can and should give Russia all support in our power to continue that fight because the defeat of Germany is essential to the future of democracy on this earth."

FROM UNITED AID GROUP

While the convention sessions were getting under way here, the announcement was made that 14 Gary Russo-American organizations had formed an association for aid to the Soviet Union. The announcement was made by Rev. Benjamin Kedrovsky, of St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church, who took the initiative in bringing the groups together.

CIO Leader in Ohio Pledges FDR Support

Labor Day Statement Says Unions Will Fight Fascism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—CIO Regional Director Robert J. Davison in a Labor Day statement published here yesterday emphasized that the CIO is "in full accord" with President Roosevelt's declaration of full aid to all countries fighting fascism and pledged that labor would do its part in wiping out Hitlerism abroad and combating "fifth columnists and appeasers at work in our own country."

The CIO leader's statement pledged support to Philip Murray, CIO president, declaring:

"In carrying forward the program of the CIO we will stand with Philip Murray, president of the CIO, in his constructive proposals in the interest of our national well-being."

Mr. Davison promised that the CIO will "fight to retain the democratic freedoms of thought, press, and assembly, to make sure that the defense program is effective, to seek to prevent unnecessary curtailment of consumers goods production and to prevent taxation of low incomes instead of excess profits, large incomes and estates."

The statement summarized the gains made by the CIO in Ohio during the past year, pointing out that it has won wage increases totaling \$5,000,000 for its members.

Czech Parley Backs Front Against Nazis

200,000 Represented at Convention; FDR Greeted

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—"Defeat Hitler!" was the note which dominated the three-day convention here of the Czech National Alliance, embracing some 200,000 Czech-Americans, which met here at the Sokol Home, 26th St. and Lawrence Ave.

Among the speakers before the parley, who urged full support for the foreign policies of the Roosevelt administration, were Czechoslovakian minister to the U. S., Col. Vladimir Hurban, and Dr. Jan Papek, personal representative of Dr. Eduard Benes.

The convention greeting to President Roosevelt declared:

"Americans of Czechoslovak descent greet you as our elected President, to whom a unified nation must give undivided loyalty and support. Without distinction of creed or party, we are solidly behind you, ready for any sacrifice America may demand of us."

State Incomes Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Department of Commerce announced today that individual incomes in New York State last year totaled \$11,533,000,000, an increase of nearly five per cent over 1939.

The average increase for the nation as a whole, the Department said, was seven per cent.



Communication Wires: Red Army signalmen are setting up a field telephone line to carry on communications. Lines between the rear and front are set up soon as the Red Army takes up a new position.

Homestead Labor Honors Martyrs Of 1892 Strike

Labor Day March Gets Message From Murray; Workers Wear 'V' Buttons

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 2.—Thousands of CIO members from all parts of Western Pennsylvania marched through Homestead in a Labor Day parade to honor the memory of the workers killed in the 1892 steel strike. Additional thousands lined the streets to cheer the marching

workers as they paraded by with their union banners, floats and colorful bands.

Symbolic of the workers' sentiments were the big V buttons they wore, side by side with their union buttons. Theirs was truly a V parade and one could sense the pride and joy within them at the realization that they had successfully carried on the work begun by the strikers of 1892. The Homestead strikers had not given their lives in vain.

UNVEIL MONUMENT

The parade was preceded in the morning by the unveiling of a monument, dedicated to the killed steel workers. The dedication ceremony was a simple but beautiful tribute, with David J. MacDonald, International Secretary - Treasurer of the SWOC, making a brief address. The monument bears the following inscription:

"Erected by the members of the local unions in memory of the iron and steel workers who were killed in Homestead, Pa., on July 6, 1892 while striking against the Carnegie Steel Company in defense of their American rights."

Following the parade a mass meeting was held in West Field in Munhall Borough. The chairman of the meeting was John J. Thomas,

Philadelphia's Own Brand of Hitlerism

Dougher, Communist Candidate, Tells of Storm Signals in Election Ban

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—"People in Philadelphia are ready for a change," according to Joseph Dougher, Communist candidate for City Controller, and a loyal fighting, Irish-American if ever there was one.

"The Nazi-like hearings that the Board of Elections

staged to rule me and the Communist Party off the ballot was preposterous. It shows that the Republican bosses and the sidekicks they have in the Democratic machine, are afraid to leave the main issue of fighting Hitlerism in Philadelphia and abroad up to the people. But we will fight these local Hitler to the highest courts, and among the people, from door to door. For in the long run it will be the people, not Pew or Annenberg who will give the orders to smash Hitler and Hitlerism."

During the hearing Dougher told the Board of Elections:

"I fought the Kaiser in 1917; I fought Franco in 1937; I am ready to fight Hitler tomorrow, just as I am fighting Hitlerism at this hearing today!"

Dougher has been fighting the bosses to get better conditions for the workers ever since "I started as a coal breaker in the Pennsylvania town where I was born when I was 10."

WORKED ALL OVER U. S.

"I've been an oil driller from Texas to Wyoming; I've been a lumberjack from Washington to Minnesota and Michigan; I was a Wobbly, and a member of the United Mine Workers, on the Executive Board of District Number 1. I've served my time in the Merchant Marine, and in the Navy during the first World War. And wherever I've been, the workers have had to fight for their rights."

"Here in Philadelphia, the people are sore," he said. "They want a change."

His announcement that in 1941 the SWOC had cracked "Little Steel" was met with cheers and loud applause. Mr. MacDonald said that within a fortnight the SWOC would begin discussing contracts with Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. He mentioned the organization of Ford's and the defeat of anti-labor legislation as two outstanding achievements of the CIO during this year.

FURTHER ORGANIZATION

Discussing the future development of the CIO, MacDonald laid major stress on the need for completing the organization of the unorganized. He said that the SWOC had already taken steps to organize the Mesta Machine Co., in Homestead, still unorganized, and would not rest until every steel mill, small or large, had an SWOC contract. Speaking of the goal set by the 1939 CIO convention to have ten million members by 1949, Mr. MacDonald stated very dramatically:

"I swear to you that if labor continues to make successes as rapidly as it has in 1941, then under the brilliant leadership of Philip Murray, we can achieve that goal of ten million by 1945."

"Congressman Vito Marcantonio has understood this, and wired his protest, and so have many others. It is no accident that organizations such as the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Committee for People's Rights, were refused permission by Board of Election to participate at our hearing. The fight for free elections in Philadelphia is a national issue."

"We are fighting a front-line action against American Hitlerism that deserves the support of every loyal American, regardless of his politics or where he lives. Our victory in Philadelphia will effect his own liberties and right to vote for the candidates of his own free choice throughout the country."



JOSEPH DOUGHER

cent water, sewerage, a 5 cent fare, no wage tax, and all their other rights to a decent life and a decent city, and they are sick of being robbed. The fight against Hitlerism is indivisible. It is no accident that political gangsters in Philadelphia, who oppose a decent life and a decent city for our people, are likewise sabotaging the movement for national unity to beat the Nazis."

"Right now," Mr. Dougher concluded, "the same crew who gave orders to keep the Communist Party off the ballot, are trying to 'freeze' Acting Mayor Samuel, one of their other rubber stamps, into office. They don't want an election this Fall, so that voters can select their own successor to the late Mayor Lambertson."

A NATIONAL ISSUE

"You do not have to be a Democrat, which I am not, to insist on the right of the voters to choose their own Mayor in a legal election, instead of having a rubber-stamp Mayor 'frozen' on them by the Republican machine. And you don't have to be a Communist to insist on the right of the Communist Party to appear on the ballot."

"Congressman Vito Marcantonio has understood this, and wired his protest, and so have many others. It is no accident that organizations such as the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Committee for People's Rights, were refused permission by Board of Election to participate at our hearing. The fight for free elections in Philadelphia is a national issue."

"We are fighting a front-line action against American Hitlerism that deserves the support of every loyal American, regardless of his politics or where he lives. Our victory in Philadelphia will effect his own liberties and right to vote for the candidates of his own free choice throughout the country."

Rail Facilities Far Behind Defense Tempo; Immediate Expansion Vital to Present Chaos

(This is the fourth in a series on the defense program.)

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Within the next 60 days, there may be a serious shortage in railway freight cars—a shortage which will threaten the continuous shipment by rail of materials to and from the nation's defense plants.

This is the conclusion which seems inescapable on the basis of the most reliable official figure, and it is a conclusion which a number of reputable government economists are said to have reached.

To avert a possible crisis in railway freight transportation thus becomes an immediate task for rail labor, for the OPM and the railroad industry as a whole.

GRAVE RAIL OUTLOOK

A quiet announcement by the major Eastern railroads last week that there will be curtailment of passenger transportation starting Sept. 26 was in a sense a tacit admission by the industry of the gravity of the situation.

Unfortunately the railroads' refusal to grant wage increases to the Railroad Brotherhoods at "a time of booming profits does not help to establish the cooperation and unity which is necessary to tackle the freight situation."

Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner in the Office for Emergency Management, told part of the story in a speech last week

in St. Paul. That speech was a confession of his own failure, and of the industry's as well, to plan ahead for national defense.

Budd said that on June 1, 1940, when the defense program started, there were 1,848,896 freight cars available. A month later a program was started to bring the number of cars to 1,700,000 by October 1, 1941.

Even this completely inadequate expansion program, according to Budd, will fall 20,000 cars short. And there will thus be only 1,680,000 cars on Oct. 1.

This represents an increase of only 30,000 cars, less than two per cent, over June 1940, to meet a record-breaking demand for freight transportation which is running more than 30 per cent higher than 1940.

To matters worse, the seasonal rush which will be superimposed on already high traffic takes place in September and October and usually comes to between 10 and 20 per cent over the average for the year.

In short, the necessity for shipping huge quantities of freight has increased far more rapidly than the available supply of freight cars and facilities.

This, in essence, is the problem. And it is the opinion of some experts here that unless there is an immediate effort to meet the situation there may be a breakdown in railroad transportation similar to the one which forced the government to take over the railroads

in 1918. A railroad breakdown would jeopardize the whole defense program, and would play into the hands of the appeasers who would like nothing better than in America's drive for production to beat Hitler.

It is obvious that the problem can be solved. After all, there were plenty of wise-aces and appeasers here who predicted a collapse of Soviet transportation following the Nazi invasion. The collapse never took place because of successful, scientific planning.

But it does not look as if the hush-hush, all-is-well attitude of Ralph Budd and of the railroad companies is the best method of averting a railroad crisis.

SMUG RAIL ATTITUDE

That was the way in which the monopolies and the dollar a year crew on OPM handled the situation, in steel, aluminum, zinc, tin and other metals. The consequences are only too plain.

The facts about the present situation and about the causes which created it must be faced squarely in order to take the necessary remedial steps.

One of the factors responsible is the complacent, business-as-usual attitude of most of the railroad companies and of Ralph Budd himself, who is president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Line.

There were simply no steps taken in 1939 or 1940 which would have

assured adequate expansion of freight facilities. We have already seen how pitifully small Budd's expansion program was.

As a matter of fact, the railroads have for many years refused to modernize their equipment and to get new freight cars. The result has been an accumulation of outworn equipment and cars.

It has been estimated by experts here that 40 per cent of present freight cars are 20 years old or more, and that about 25 per cent are 25 years old or more.

These figures explain why about 80,000 freight cars are discarded every year and why Budd's inadequate expansion program has done little more than keep pace with the retirement of old cars.

Budd said in his St. Paul speech that he expected we would need 20,000 freight cars short of the 1,700,000 car goal he set by Oct. 1 of this year. But even more serious was his statement that it looked as if we would fall 100,000 cars short of the goal of 1,800,000 for October, 1942.

In other words, there is a danger that we will be right back at the end of 1942 where we were in the middle of 1940.

RAILWAY LAG

"New locomotives are also badly behind promised delivery dates," Budd said at St. Paul. "Deliveries of maintenance and repair parts not only for cars, but also for locomotives and to a necessary extent

for repair to tracks, bridges and structures have slowed down and threaten seriously to impair the operation of the railroads."

Budd blamed most of this on the shortage of steel and other vital materials, and on the failure of OPM to provide the railroads with adequate priorities.

There is no doubt that the steel industry and the dollar a year experts like Edward R. Stettinius and Gano Dunn caused a vicious cycle by refusing to expand steel capacity. Lack of steel means lack of the finished materials out of which steel is made.

With the requirements for railroad freight shipment piling up, the sins of omission and commission of the dollar a year crowd are becoming only too apparent.

PEAK LOADINGS

On top of industrial production which is already 62 per cent over 1929, there is the immediate seasonal problem of arctic shipping. There is the problem arising from the diversion of coastal merchant ships which will add a load of 10,000 to 20,000 cars a week to the railroads. And there is the bumper crop superimposed on last year which must soon be shipped.

The Survey of Current Business published by the Department of Commerce estimates that within the next few weeks there will be a demand for 1,000,000 carloadings a week, and substantially more than

that in 1942.

Carloadings are already breaking all records since 1930, and in the week ending Aug. 23 reached 899,750.

The trouble is that on the basis of 1939 efficiency, there is capacity for only 830,000 carloadings a week for a demand which will soon be much greater.

It is estimated that the most efficient utilization of existing facilities, exceeding anything ever tried in the past, will make possible 1,000,000 carloadings a week, and even this will not meet the problem of 1942 requirements.

Budd has proposed more efficient use of present facilities to meet the situation. He has urged that freight cars be used more hours per day, that loads be increased promptly, that loads be increased to capacity and that more trucks be built to relieve the railroads.

While proposals of this type are obviously necessary, the industry is still trying to avoid expansion and to solve the problem with present facilities. In his recent speeches, Budd has continued to reflect this attitude and to resist expansion.

Experts here point out that the increased requirements are so great that increased utilization of cars will not be enough.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED

More freight cars and locomotives will be necessary, particularly in view of the over-age character of much of present equipment.

And for this essential planning to get enough materials to the railroad industry for new equipment, is essential. It is to be hoped that the new defense board headed by Vice-President Wallace will soon tackle this problem as it affects transportation.

Planning is also important for the most effective utilization of existing facilities. Experts point out that greater coordination between the railroads and manufacturing facilities, storage terminals and ocean shipping facilities will help relieve the situation.

LABOR MUST HAVE ROLE

To meet the present serious situation, the cooperation of labor, and particularly of railroad labor, is imperatively needed.

In transportation as in too many other industries, the defense program has been handled solely by spokesmen for the big corporations. These dollar a year men have not done so magnificently that they can now with logic resist labor's demand for increased participation in the defense set-up.

The railroad industry, with its thousands of skilled and experienced workers, seems to be an excellent place for the involvement of labor in planning the most effective methods of handling the increasing load of defense freight.

(The next and concluding article in this series will deal with labor's role in defense.)

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1941

Smoking Out Appeasers In Britain

• Vigilance of British labor has just provided evidence that high within the British Cabinet even individuals with appeasement ideas are blocking the all-out effort against Hitler.

Mr. Jack Tanner, president of the Engineering Union, told an amazed trade union congress that none other than the Minister for Aircraft Production, Col. Moore-Brabazon, believes "that the Russian and German armies would exterminate each other" and that therefore Britain should let the Soviet Union "fight it out alone."

With the keenest anger, the British labor leader protested: "I think everyone will agree that such an attitude is a terrible danger and it is a crime against the people of this country and the people of Russia."

This relentless watchfulness of British labor against appeasers who aid Hitler by giving him "one-at-a-time" opposition is an example for American labor to follow.

The "let Germany and Russia fight it out" insinuation is the latest alibi of the appeasers not only in Britain but also in the United States. It is the crackpot theory which underlay the Munich deal, and which turned out so disastrously for France and Europe.

The fallacies of this alibi are manifold. First, it overlooks the fact that Hitler uses his conquests to strengthen himself against Britain and America. Hitler controls the industries and agriculture of Europe; he can fling it against Britain and the United States.

Second, if Hitler feels that his attack against the Soviet Union is not working, there is nothing to stop him from striking westward unless he is destroyed by the joint efforts of Britain, America, and the Soviet Union.

In every European country, the "let 'em fight it out" delusion was quickly followed by the invasion of that country.

People like Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mark Sullivan who have this week pronounced this ruinous tactic for the United States are only speeding the day of the Nazi attack against our shores.

British labor is smoking out the appeasers. It is high time for American labor to follow suit.

Labor Day Messages

• In general there breathed a high spirit of determination to put every ounce of energy into the annihilation of Hitler, in the Labor Day messages of the leaders of the American trade union movement.

Labor will perform its full patriotic duty to see this battle through. Labor will help rid the nation of Quislings and give unstinted aid to crushing Hitler through the manufacture of more and more weapons of defense. Such was the encouraging substance of these messages from the representatives of all sections of the labor movement. It was reflected alike in the declarations from the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations and Railroad Brotherhoods.

President Green of the AFL undoubtedly uttered the sentiments of all American workers when he stated that they want the United States to stop Hitler "at any cost."

President Whitney of the Railroad Trainmen struck a like note in his castigation of the Munichmen. President Murray of the CIO (speaking through James Carey) and Sidney Hillman affirmed that Labor stands against fascism here and abroad and that it is prepared to give its full strength to the national defense program.

In the midst of such expressions of general unity of purpose, there was a conspicuous silence from one quarter. John L. Lewis said nothing. His silence at such a crucial hour constitutes a symbol of his desertion from the anti-fascist camp, to hobnob with the Landons, Hoovers and other men of Munich.

In the utterances of the labor leaders there was one omission which deserves to be remedied immediately. There was lacking any specific mention of that very nation—the Soviet Union—which is smashing at Hitler as no other nation has done. It is incredible that such an omission should have occurred in these statements, when President Roosevelt, specifically referred to the Soviet Union as a preserver of the freedom of the seas and when union after union has spoken out for all-out aid to the Soviet Union as well as to Great Britain and China.

All in all, the Labor Day messages pointed to a more aggressive attitude on the part of American labor and to a growing political unity in the labor movement. Such developments are a happy augury of the leadership that labor can give the nation in dynamically following up the Labor Day statements. Making its own political unity stronger, labor can become the chief factor in welding the unity of the nation in an all-out effort for the military destruction of Hitlerism.

U. S. Labor Should Join In

• The proposal laid before the British Trade Union Congress by its executive committee for joint British-Soviet trade union conferences, is of the greatest importance. Such a move can have profound effects upon both the successful prosecution of the war and achieving a lasting peace afterwards.

In this step for collaboration between the great labor movements of Britain and the Soviet Union, the American workers cannot afford to lag behind. Just as Washington is sending representatives to meet with Soviet and British government representatives, so both branches of the American labor movement should participate in any British-Soviet trade union conferences.

American labor is pledged to the destruction of fascism. Without labor's ever-increasing participation there is no guarantee for a successful struggle against Hitlerism. If American labor is to carry through its avowed aims, it is essential that it join wholeheartedly in British-Soviet trade union cooperation.

Where the Educators Really Stand

• The Labor Day statement of 283 educators of the colleges and universities of this city, urging speedy aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China, is very heartening.

The statement brings together men and women of varying political beliefs, including many of a decidedly conservative outlook, all of whom understand full well the Hitler menace and are shocked by the activities of the appeasers. One paragraph in the message, which they sent to President Roosevelt, is of special importance:

"We must speak out all the more firmly now because of the involvement of the Soviet Union in the war. With profound dismay we have seen the emergence into the full light of day of the internal enemies of American democracy, those who have seized upon the new turn of events to raise false issues in order to mislead our people away from the one fundamental threat to our existence as a free nation, Hitlerism."

Hitler's barbaric treatment of thousands of European university men and women, has aroused the average American educator—despite the appeasement propaganda of people like Presidents MacCracken of Vassar and Hutchins of the University of Chicago.

The unity of so many outstanding academic leaders in the fight on Hitlerism, is an example of the kind of unity that can and must bring the entire nation into action.

Civil Service Workers NEED Trade Unions

• Seldom has so much confusion been generated on any one subject by the commercial press as on the matter of unionism among civil service employees. Our ultra-conservative contemporary, the New York Sun, took a fling yesterday at adding to this confusion.

There are many words in the Sun editorial but very little by way of sound argument. All of its splutterings about "union bosses" and other like invective boil down to an assertion that civil service employees have no right to have unions or to enjoy collective bargaining.

This is an absolutely false contention. The vague verbosity of the Sun is in itself a recognition that it has not a leg to stand on. Civil service has provided one protection for public employees in ridding them to a certain degree of partisan political domination. It has nothing to do with the improvement of their hours, wages or working conditions. These can only be safeguarded by a union. There is no other means or method which will insure a square deal for these workers.

When Commissioner Hodson refuses to recognize the right of the State, County and Municipal Employees Union, CIO, to represent the workers in the New York Welfare Department, he echoes the traditional open shop attitude. It is equally as injurious to the standards of New York's working people. It is equally to be condemned.

New York: Attention

• In the course of ten weeks, the New York State organization of the Communist Party has raised \$200,000 in its fund drive. This is a splendid showing, and congratulations are due those sections which have gone over the top.

The total goal of the drive, however, is \$300,000 — to be completed in 15 weeks. Only a short five weeks remain, in which \$100,000 is still to be raised. While a few sections have completed their quotas, many sections are still lagging behind. They are failing to take advantage of the interest in the Communist Party which present developments have brought to a high point.

What has been accomplished to date can serve as a spur to the lagging sections to put forward new energy for the attainment of the goal which they have set for themselves. It can also enthrall the sections which have been more successful to continue with their efforts, to the point of greatly exceeding their quotas. With such a spirit prevailing, the \$300,000 will be raised—for a fund which will contribute the utmost to the creation of a national front for the destruction of Hitlerism.

Decisive Hour Strikes for French People

(Continued from Page 1)

humiliate them and insult them. These barbarians would force our people to "redeem" the centuries of mighty progress of French thought.

They insult France's scientists, indeed, they torture them to death. They are closing down universities and foisting on French schools obscurantism and ignorance. Everywhere they are planting their rabid race theories.

Hitler Germany is dismembering and tearing asunder our national territory. She has already seized Alsace-Lorraine and seeks to devastate the richest and most populated departments of the North and East. She is erecting artificial barriers to separate region from region. She has attempted to set up a separatist Brittany.

The German fascists are bent on crushing the unity of the French nation, a unity forged in the revolutionary battles of 1789.

And these misdeeds are repeated throughout the land; Hitler is making every endeavor to achieve the goal proclaimed in "Mein Kampf"—the destruction of France. But the French people never bowed to tyranny. Throughout the thousands of years of their history, they always fought gloriously for freedom and independence, courageously opposing every attempt to place them under a foreign yoke.

France shall never be a nation of slaves. Ever since the fateful days of June, 1940, our people have been resisting the invaders. This resistance is manifested in the most diverse forms: From anti-fascist inscriptions chalked on walls to strike action and sabotage; from distribution of illegal leaflets and newspapers, demonstrations of women and students, to the annihilation of German soldiers and officers.

And now we are afforded the only and never-to-be-repeated opportunity of elevating this movement of resistance to a higher plane, of converting it into a war for France's national liberation.

Hitler has perfidiously thrust his hordes against the Soviet Union. But he miscalculated. The Red Army is equipped with powerful weapons, its courage is exceptional. Soviet troops are courageously repelling Hitler's panzer columns, causing tremendous losses to the "invincible" German Army. They have smashed Germany's best divisions, destroyed thousands of German tanks and aircraft.

Hitler has been forced to rush all his reserves to the Russian front, thereby substantially weakening his occupation army in France. Never before have French patriots had such a favorable opportunity and not to avail themselves of it would be tantamount to committing a terrible mistake, to betraying the interests of the nation.

Frenchmen must act. They must act because Hitler will, with every passing day, increase his demands and bring greater pressure to bear on France.

In his robber war against the U.S.S.R., Hitler requires not merely vanquished France; he needs all the resources of our country which has virtually been converted into a German colony. This and this alone, is the meaning of the so-called "collaboration" policy. Collaboration with Hitler is nothing short of turning over all our grain to Germany, depriving French children of even the miserable extra sixty grams a day now on the ration cards. Collaboration means turning over to Hitler our meager stocks of essential fats which are still at Marseilles; giving him everything we receive from Africa, while Frenchmen are left without butter and soap.

Collaboration means providing Hitler's war industry with coal from the North and Pas de Calais, iron ore from Lorraine, and bauxite from Var. Collaboration would mean giving Hitler iron and steel produced by our blast furnaces and steel mills in the East and North.

Collaboration means placing at Hitler's disposal French industry and French workers for the manufacture of motors, engines, trucks, tanks, aircraft, locomotives and cannons for his war against the Soviet Union.

Collaboration with Hitler means giving him our transport system to be used for carrying German troops and German war material to the Eastern front.

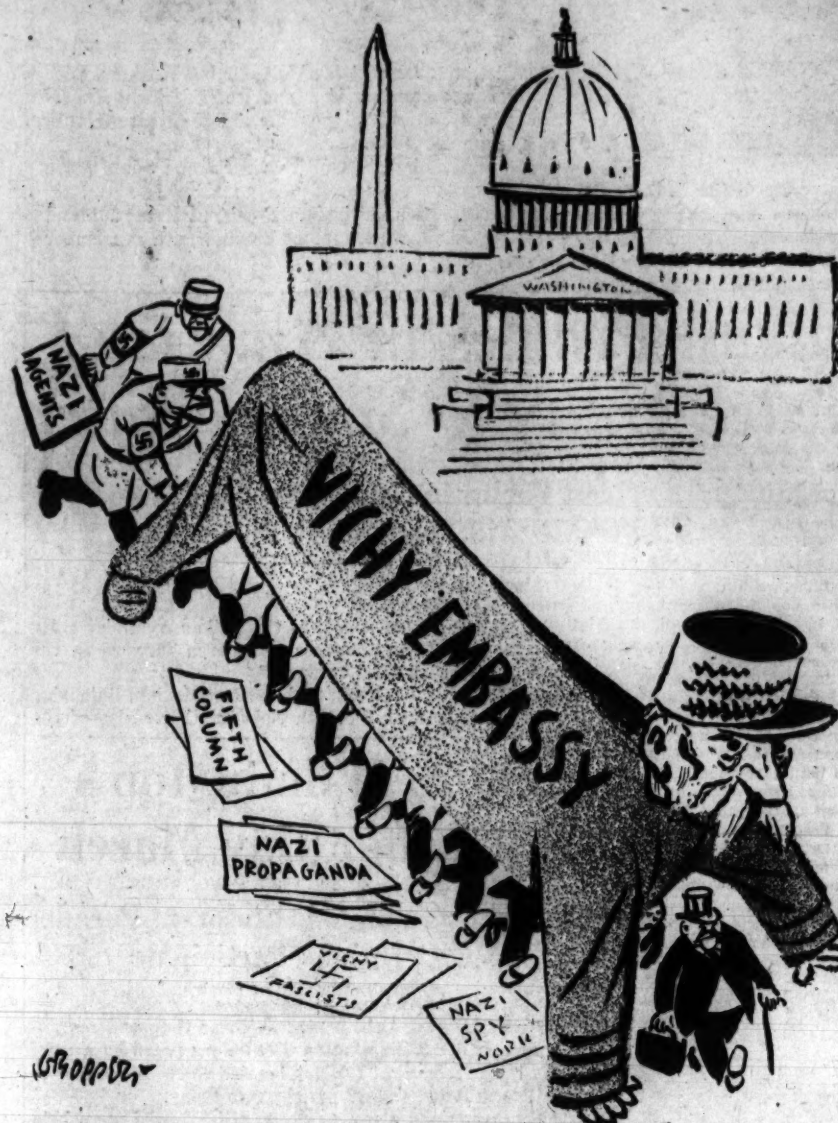
Collaboration means helping Hitler, the enemy of the French people, to fight the peoples of the Soviet Union.

But the Soviet people, in defending their country, their liberty and independence are at the same time fighting for the liberty and independence of all nations oppressed by German fascism, or threatened by it. The Soviet people are fighting for our cause, for France's liberation, and to help Hitler would be committing a crime against France.

The overwhelming majority of the French people refuse to be a party to such a crime. This explains Hitler's demand for new changes in the cabinet. He has demanded that all key positions be placed in the hands of men of his own choice. This Pucheu, who rendered such outstanding services in "resurrecting" French industry, only to turn it over to the Germans, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. In "collaboration" with the Gestapo he will do his best to bring more reprisals on the heads of French patriots.

The Vichy Government, humbly obeying all of Hitler's orders, severed diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. as soon as Hitler's aggression against that country began. But the Deat-Doriot clique are not content to stop at this. These scoundrels would have France declare war on the Soviet Union, they would make of Frenchmen cannon fodder for Hitler. Deat, who showed not the slightest inclination to die for Danzig or Strassbourg, has suddenly become bellicose to the extreme. Now, if you please, he is prepared to fight, or rather to make others fight for Hitler, who has covered Europe with blood and fire.

Deat deigns to call this the establishment of a



NEWS ITEM: Vichy Embassy in Washington exposed as pro-Nazi spy agency.

"new Europe." This traitor is bent on the further enslavement of France, he wants to see the French people licking the boots of the forces of occupation and forging their own fetters by helping to fight the U.S.S.R.

That renegade Doriot has let loose a thunder of abuse against the Soviet Union. Ousted by the working class from its midst, hated by every honest man, Doriot has now shown himself to be one of the most servile lackeys of the spy Abetz. He has taken it upon himself to recruit volunteers for the Eastern front, and in this shameful work, he enjoys the "collaboration" of DeLoncle, former ringleader of the Cagoullards, and at present the organizer of the armed ruffians of the notorious rassemblement "National Populaire."

But these traitors, despite the terrific hullabaloo they have raised, despite the vile campaign of slander and lies about the Soviet Union they have developed, have failed in all their attempts. All that remains for them is a heap of abuse on the French who have displayed a "singular lack of understanding," as Deat, writing in "Oeuvre" chooses to style French sentiment.

He is echoed by George Souarez who in "Aujourd'hui" deplores the fact that Frenchmen "hope for the victory of the Soviet Union."

Never before have feelings of sympathy and affection for the peoples of the Soviet Union, for its heroic Red Army and its bold leaders and, above all, for the great Stalin, whose historic speech of July 3 evoked a profound response among our people, been so deep-rooted among the wide masses of France as they are today.

On the day following Stalin's speech, the walls of Saint Etienne, the large coal and industrial center of France, were plastered with inscriptions greeting the Soviet Union and acclaiming the Red Army.

Hitler's aggression against the U.S.S.R. was the signal for a new upsurge in the struggle of the French against the German invaders. Numerous strikes flared up in the factories and mills of the Paris district. The output at the Gnom and Rhone Aircraft Plant fell by 50 per cent. At the Renault Automobile Works, where during the past year many workers were shot by the Germans, sabotage was resumed with greater effect than ever.

The miners demonstrated in Pas de Calais. Joint efforts of the Vichy police and Gestapo failed to curb the nationwide circulation of illegal leaflets calling on the French to take up arms against their oppressors.

Resistance is taking on increasingly effective forms. In Toulouse a gasoline depot was burnt, in Versailles a munitions dump was blown up and five Germans were killed. In Epigny sur Seine, a train was wrecked, after 50 meters of rails had been removed, dozens of cars were sent hurtling down the slope and a German officer and many German soldiers lost their lives. Explosions, fires, railway collisions are multiplying in number in all parts of the country.

In vain do the police prefects promise to reward anyone who exposes the people guilty of perpetrating these acts of sabotage against the Hitler bandits. The armed French patriots are organizing their forces. They attack German soldiers and officers, catching them unaware, singly or in small groups.

The fishermen of Berck, taking advantage of the fact that a large part of the German garrison had left for the Eastern front, attacked the Germans and killed 25 fascist soldiers.

French soil is beginning to burn under the feet of the Occupationists. Persecutions are growing in volume and intensity, but they fail to achieve their purpose. In the very first days of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union thousands of people were thrown into prison, adding to the scores of thousands arrested since September, 1939.

In a country which for a long time has been deprived of any semblance of freedom of organization, the government disbanded 230 sports and other groups "suspected of Communism." In Lyons a daily news-

paper was suppressed for publishing favorable opinion of the Red Army, and in Rouen four people were shot for circulating the text of the Anglo-Soviet agreement on joint action in the war against Hitler Germany.

More savage still was the treatment meted out to 27 French patriots in Beauvais; they were shot for being found in possession of firearms.

The German air bombing of Brest is a crime which hardly has a parallel. It exacted a toll of 300 victims, among them 100 children.

But the fascist murderers will pay dear, very dear for all these crimes. The sacred wrath against the oppressor, which fires the heart of every honest Frenchman is bound to develop. The struggle is only beginning.

Today France is faced with the task of making use of this favorable moment in order to strengthen and develop this fight which must end in a war for our national liberation.

The task is to unite and coordinate all efforts for the success of this war. All honest Frenchmen, regardless of party affiliations, political or religious convictions, must unite. They must rally in the fight against the invaders and their agents. Everything must be subordinated to one will, one thought—drive the enemy out of France.

As soon as Hitler attacked the USSR, the Communists announced their program of struggle for French independence. The Communists declared they are prepared to enter into agreement with all who place the achievement of the national liberation of our people above all else. They declared their readiness to support any government to the extent that it will put up effective resistance to the invaders and wage a battle for the liberation of France.

More than ever before will this be a binding law on us. In many localities the Communists and General DeGaulle's followers have joined forces and are helping each other in combat against the common enemy.

They have entered on the good path. All efforts designed to strengthen a second front against Hitler's armies must be united. We must support each other in the fight against the Occupation forces, against all those who help them, against the traitors who openly serve Hitler—all these Laval, Deat, Doriot and their ilk.

Ours is the task of uniting the entire people in a widespread national front of struggle for France's independence.

Men and women in France, coming from all walks of life, are using every means to hinder and hamper the German invaders. Women demonstrate, demanding bread and milk for their children and the return of their husbands and brothers now languishing in German prison camps. Peasants refuse to surrender their grain, cattle and fodder to the fascist bandits. Miners and metal workers don't want to work for the Hitler war machine and their slogan is: Not a single kilogram of coal, not a ton of iron for Hitler!

The Parisian workers declare: Not a single engine, truck, tank or airplane for the war against the Soviet people! Our railwaymen have raised the slogan, in union with them: Not a single German troop train, not a single ammunition train shall reach the Eastern Front!

France's working people—industrial workers, peasants, railwaymen, intellectuals—are rising to a man against the invaders.

In this great battle against the fascist oppressors, the French people will not be alone. They can count on the great Soviet people, on the English people, on the people of the United States of America, on the oppressed peoples of Europe now fighting Hitlerism for their independence and democratic liberties.

"It will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom and against enslavement and the threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies," declared Comrade Stalin.

The French people, true to their lofty traditions, struggle for liberty and independence, true to the spirit of Vainy, which inspired our forefathers in 1789, will take their place in this united front of freedom-loving nations.

This struggle is a difficult one and will require great efforts, many sacrifices and much courage. But fascism will be wiped off the face of the earth. The freedom-loving nations will be victorious.

CONSTANT READER

New Book on Carl Sandburg
Gives an Intimate Portrait
Of Abe Lincoln's Biographer
By SENDER GARLIN

CARL SANDBURG recently gave a newspaperman an interview and it developed into a 210-page book, with chapter headings, illustrations, an appendix and all. Karl Detzer, the interviewer, has done a useful job in his Carl Sandburg: A Study in Personality and Background which Harcourt, Brace & Co. have just issued (\$2.00).

Mr. Detzer made a pilgrimage to Sandburg's seven-acre farm on the shore of Lake Michigan south of Benton Harbor, "sixty-five miles east of Chicago as a gull flies." He met the tall, lean, white-haired poet in his garret atop his tall house that stands on a windy dune. Mr. Detzer spent the afternoon with Sandburg and when he began to work up his notes, he discovered that the subject needed more amplification. He apparently hunted up some libraries, familiarized himself with what Sandburg's contemporaries had already written about him, and what the poet at various times and in numerous publications had written about himself. Mr. Detzer's biographical sketch is the result.

Carl Sandburg, now 62, was born in Galesburg, a prairie town in western Illinois. His parents were Swedish, of peasant stock, and his father had only a few months of schooling in Sweden. Arriving in America, he found work as a blacksmith in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Young Sandburg went to the Galesburg public schools and for four years to the Swedish Lutheran summer school. His first job was driving a milk wagon; he also worked as a farm hand, a trucker in a brickyard; he worked with night gangs in the "ice harvest," dug and tended gardens, sold oranges and bananas on street corners, and was a porter and bootblack in a barber shop. Later—after he had served as a private in the Spanish-American war and had put in three years in a small Illinois college—he traveled the land selling stereoscopic views—"old-fashioned photographs pasted side by side on a card, which, seen through a stereoscope, appear to have a third dimension."

Mr. Detzer reports that wherever Sandburg went—to Denver or Omaha, to little Mississippi River towns, to Chicago's back streets, "everywhere he heard people singing." He listened "to cowboys and farm hands, to Negro stevedores, to rivermen, to workers in the stockyards and in the mills. He couldn't find the songs they sang in books, so he made a habit of jotting down the words and remembering the melodies."

In 1908, when Sandburg was 30, he became a full-time paid organizer of the Social-Democratic Party in Wisconsin. This was at the height of the "muckraker" period when Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens, Ida Tarbell and others were stirring the nation with exposes of corruption and malfeasance in high places. Later Sandburg worked as an advertising manager for a department store, as a newspaper reporter and feature writer for various papers in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Those who regard poets as dreamy visionaries will be startled to learn that Sandburg worked for a time for System: The Magazine of Business, and told a lot of high-pressure executives how to cut costs, increase sales, etc. Whether he followed Sandburg's advice and as a result went on the rocks financially, Sandburg's biographer does not reveal.

Sandburg's first published effort was a book of poems, "In Reckless Ecstasy," privately printed by one of his teachers in 1904. His now-famous Chicago Poems appeared 12 years later, to be followed by Cornhuskers, Smoke and Steel and Slabs of the Sandburg West. In 1919 Sandburg published The Chicago Race Riots, a collection of articles he had written for the Chicago Daily News.

Sandburg's verse had placed him in the front ranks of American poets, but it was his monumental study of Lincoln which established him as one of the outstanding literary figures of his time. His Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years (2 vols.), appeared in 1927, and his Abraham Lincoln: The War Years (4 vols.), was published in 1939. Although veridical in itself is no criterion, Sandburg's biographer finds it good journalism to report that The War Years consists of 1,175,000 words, "a quarter-million words longer than the Bible, 150,000 words longer than all Shakespeare's known writings."

Mr. Detzer recites other facts, too. That Sandburg distilled the worth-while from 4,000 books and pamphlets already written about Lincoln, ripping out pages from their binding for filing and cataloging in the boxes, cases and orange crates while piled up sky-high in his study.

I liked many things about this biography of Carl Sandburg: the intimate little stories of his boyhood, the description of the poet at work in the garret of his Michigan farm, Sandburg's story of the child who asked, "Mother, what does the moon advertise?" and the letter to his publisher asking for an advance of \$600 so he could buy a lot of "It has two marvelous sugar maples in front. At the rear it has the biggest incomparable lilac bush in northern Illinois. It is the only place I have ever found good worms. I spaded it all and raised sweet corn year before last. Our cats have kittens there in special sunny lying-in corners. . . . The man who owns this lot has no special; now he'll sell and now he won't; and this week is the first time he has been in a selling mood and would talk prices." Sandburg got the \$600.

It was exciting, too, to read Sandburg's letter to a friend telling how he had turned down an offer from Hearst. (To his honor the late Heywood Brown did likewise.) The Lord of San Simeon, it seems, had read the Lincoln book and thought he'd like to hire Sandburg as an editorial writer, for death had robbed him of his wife. Hearst had let it be known that he would give Sandburg a two-year contract at \$75,000, and said \$100,000 for two years would not be "insurmountable." Absorbed in his Lincoln writings, Detzer says, Sandburg turned down Hearst.

This life of Sandburg belongs neither to the Boswell school nor to the field of plastic biography made famous by Lytton Strachey. It is a straightforward narrative of the man who, during the past 25 years, has written so many books celebrating the spirit of democratic idealism.

Nor has Mr. Detzer given us a critical estimate of one of America's most important writers. He has, however, made available the factual story of Sandburg's life and literary activities, and he has written it in a spirit of unbounded affection. Karl Detzer has described "the kind of man who wrote the story of Abraham Lincoln, a plain, simple American, full of little quirks as Lincoln was, full of sympathy and understanding, full of human curiosity, and full, too, of the rich cadences that men call poetry."

Soviet Film "Shors" at the Radio



E. Samoilov as Nikolai Shors and I. Skuratov as Commander Boshenko in Soviet success "Shors," now playing at the Radio Theatre, Southern Boulevard and Jennings Street.

Noted American Writers, Artists, Composers Urge Full Aid to USSR in Fight Against Hitler

'Soviet Victory Vital to Preserve Cultural Heritage, Basic Human Values'

Under the heading, "They Support the Soviet Union," the monthly magazine, "Soviet Russia Today," publishes statements from a number of outstanding Americans expressing their solidarity with the Soviet Union in its struggle against Nazi Germany. Expressions of support for the USSR come from Edward A. Carter, Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Albert Halper, novelist, author of "The Foundry," "The Chute," etc.; Upton Sinclair, novelist and publicist; Wallingford Riegger, composer; Rockwell Kent, artist and author; Richard Wright (whose statement was published in Monday's Daily Worker); Earl Robinson, composer; Albert Maltz, novelist and dramatist; Paul Strand, photographer and film director; Alfred Kreymborg, poet; Dudley Nichols, screen writer, and others.

The statements follow:

Edward A. Carter
(A message cabled to friends in Moscow, June 26)

American opinion, while holding varying political views, agrees with Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, in condemning Hitler's "treacherous attack" on the Soviet Union and in declaring that "any rallying of forces opposing Hitler would redound to the benefit of American security." It is highly significant that the vast majority of commentators recognize that this is a clear-cut case of indefensible Nazi aggression.

Though American writers on strategy are divided in their judgment of the military outcome, I personally believe that the attitude of the Soviet citizens and the character of the Soviet army are such that a Hitler victory is as unlikely as it is undesirable. The Soviet Army has already proved its competence in the Far East, and demonstrated its power in the West. Many Americans expected that Japan would quickly conquer China. After four years of fighting, the army of Free China and the spirit of the Free Chinese are stronger than ever before. Neither the Chinese people nor the peoples of the USSR, with their infinitely more integrated military organization and political structure, would expect the Soviet Union to be less determined or less certain of final victory.

As the people of late Eighteenth Century Europe watched the establishment and development of the American experiment in democracy, as the people of the Western World watched the revolution of

Rockwell Kent

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the people of France against

Personal But Not Private

By DAVE FARRELL

Dave's Top Big Leaguer
Is NOT DiMaggio or Feller

LOS ANGELES.—Ask the man in the street who the outstanding ball player of the year is, and the chances are that he'll throw the names of either Joe DiMaggio or Bob Feller right back at you. Not bad choices either, as you're bound to admit. But put the same question to this opinionated wisewoman, and you'll get a third name coming your way. But before you're ready to give me back to the Indians—Cyril Slapnicka's—hear me out.

True, Joe has done the extraordinary job of pacing the Yankees to their fifth victorious pennant chase in six years. And we'll admit that under his aegis the McCarthymen have regained their pristine eminence as "Bronx Bombers," etcetera. And we'll concede that it will be many and many a year before anybody comes along to beat that record of 56 straight and 72 for 73 consecutive games.

At the same time we submit to the Yankees that without Rapid Robert, pride of Van Meter Iowa, the Indians off the Cleveland reservation would be wallowing in the lower depths. We're tremendously impressed with Bob's knockout record, since we know he's not tossing the old batted ball to the immortals like Matty, G. C. Alexander, Rube Marquard, Smokey Joe Wood, Walter Johnson and the others. Nor does he even use the blunt one, commonly in vogue in the National League today. We positively aver that we know that the American League ball is arrived at only after transfusions of thoroughbred and jack rabbit blood.

But in spite of all this, we're holding out for still a third lad as the ball player of the year. And that guy is none other than Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox, whom YOU FIRST DISCOVERED ON THESE PAGES. Our vest snaps its buttons as we recall that we tipped you to Williams way back there in his minor league days. And now after having how-copped on our own, we'll tell you why and wherefore about Ted.

Of course, you may very well ask with furrowed brow, "Why is it that the boy isn't being properly publicized, if he's that good?" And if you were self-answering, you'd probably come up with, "Because his club, the Red Sox, aren't going anywhere and will do well to finish in the try-spot."

To which this pillar of wisdom will nod and then blame it on the sports writers, who just haven't been giving the kid who is leading every organized league, his due. They've handed him some, but not nearly enough credit for his achievements. Here's what's back of it.

A couple of seasons ago, Ted Williams, then all of 21 or so, tangled with the sports writers. The exact nature of the crime seems shrouded in mystery. He may have thoughtlessly broken a couple of dates for interviews. All of which riled the pundits who write baseball. So they gave it to him. Instead of shutting up, being a kid, he blasted back. He told them what he thought of newspapermen in general and sports writers in particular. And that was fatal.

Sports writers are as clannish as cops. Lock horns with one and you're on that certain list from coast to coast. Which, of course, gave the writers exactly what they wanted, a chance to headline every bobble, to put in bold face every time the kid came up and didn't hit. And in general show Williams who was Mr. Baseball. Well, start him?

Smart Eddie Collins, business manager of the Red Sox, knew this couldn't go on. So he bought the writers of Beantown off, with a champagne banquet at which the treaty of peace was signed. But although the writers put the dirks away, are not giving the kid his place in the baseball sunfield. Let's look at his record.

We're down in September where, with but a month to go, the boy is hitting around .410. Remember this isn't an early season morning glory who blooms in April, May and June and then poops out in July and August. This lad is hitting in the .410s now. A stretch drive by him will have him ahead of the marks of Cobb and Sisler, the kind that leave us stunned when we look at record books. And this is no one season hitter.

We've been high on Ted ever since we saw him make his debut with San Diego in a Sunday double header in July of '38. He had just stepped out of Herbert Hoover High in the Border City and onto the Padre playing field. He looked great even when he was raw. He had a working agreement with the Red Sox and Williams was the boy that was lifted. He was farmed out to Minneapolis of the American Association, where in '38 he hit .366, drove in 142 runs and 43 round trippers. Which, of course, brought him up to the leagues.

In 1939 he hit .377 and last season .344, plenty of clouting which anybody will admit. Having lost his crystal ball, this swami of swat can do nothing more than submit this tea-leaf prediction in closing on the subject of Williams. He's very young, hasn't his full physical developments. For all his 6 ft. 3, Ted only weighs 170. It is expected that he'll show up at training camp next year another 10 lbs. heavier. And when he does, they will have to start building higher fences or move them back further. All of which has seven A.L. pitching staffs green around the gills.

THE ROUNDUP:

Nova Flattered, Not
Irked by DelayLou Tells 'Daily' He Figures Joe's Request Shows
Great Respect for Him—Card Farms Terrific

By Lester Rodney

Lou Nova's reaction to Joe Louis' request for the ten day delay that put their heavyweight title bout back to Sept. 29th wasn't one of annoyance at all. Says Lou via phone:

"Really, I felt flattered by Louis' request for more time to train. That shows Joe must be taking me seriously and that he might be worrying a bit. It also proves that he doesn't consider me a potential member of his bum-of-the-month club. He has never asked for a postponement before. I'm glad it's the champion, not the challenger, who must worry about his condition. I've been looking forward to this a good, long time and ten days more won't matter."

Joe is taking Nova seriously all right. He had gone a little stale from too much fighting a couple of months ago, and had rested completely since then. In beginning to work now for the sturdy Coast challenger, he assayed himself carefully and asked for the extra time to keep from swinging to the other extreme and not being well enough prepared.

Bill King was considered the best all-around athlete in the camp of the All-Star gridders who play the pro Giants tonight—the boys went in for a lot of side sports. . . . Mel Ott has had a hell of a nine games for a fading star, connecting for 11 hits in 9 games, including 5 homers. Maybe he stopped reading the papers. . . . Yankee farm club Newark has clinched the pennant early, but outside of the International League it's the Cards who have the farm clubs. . . . Houston is running away with the Texas League race by some 20 games. WITHOUT Pollet (who won his third for the Cards Monday). . . . Coubous is waiting away with the AA race and Card farms are high everywhere. . . . even Rochester in the Inter has the best pitching prospect of them all in Max Surkont. Which re-emphasizes the "HAS to be THIS year" for Dodger fans. Unless of course Larry MacPhail takes the logical step to counter the Card rookies next spring with some of the great Negro players now banned.

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MAJOR LEAGUE
STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	43	45	.488
BROOKLYN	44	44	—
Cincinnati	40	50	.444
Pittsburgh	39	53	.424
NEW YORK	38	54	.413
Chicago	37	54	.406
Boston	32	70	.314
Philadelphia	31	73	.298

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
NEW YORK	40	45	.468
Boston	39	46	.458
Chicago	37	48	.436
Cleveland	35	50	.410
Detroit	34	51	.400
St. Louis	33	52	.390
Philadelphia	32	53	.380
Washington	31	54	.366

SCORES			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Boston	000	001	010-3 6 1
BROOKLYN	334	000	29x-9 12 1
Javery, Lamanna (3), and Berres; Higbe and Owen.			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
(No games scheduled)			

WOR to Broadcast
Series Again

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (UP).—The Mutual network again will broadcast baseball's world series. It was announced yesterday.

Bob Eison, of station WGN, Chicago, and Red Barber, WOR, New York, veteran baseball announcers, have been selected for the third consecutive year to describe the games exclusively for the Mutual chain.

SCORER SAYS:

Two Weak Spots Hurt
Dodgers for Stretch Drive

Reese and Secondary Hurling Haven't Looked So Good Under Pressure—Decision Today on Series Site for Brooklyn

By Scorer

You can theorize about the Dodgers all you please, but the tense, dramatic series with the St. Louis Cards and New York Giants, followed by the tight Labor Day doubleheader, have pretty well established a bitter fact. The Dodgers are weak in two spots and will be lucky to win a pennant from the younger, rising Cards.

The greatest weakness is a short-stop when Peeewe Reese has definitely cracked up in recent weeks. Peeewe is a second year man, and we do not have to weep for his future, for he can field with the best at times. And second-year men are notoriously slump-ridden, or so we are supposed to believe. Be that as it may, Peeewe has made bad errors at vital moments and he has failed to hit when his would have won games.

The result was his benching for Leo Durocher on Sunday at the Polo Grounds. It was a happy move for Leo sparked his team to a needed win over the Giants in the fourth game of the series. But on Monday, Leo knew he was through. He let an easy chance go past him, costing his team a run and he benched himself. Peeewe went back to short, to make no hits and to fumble an easy double-play ball in the fifth inning of the truncated nightcap, an error which costs Flis a game.

Already Durocher eyes are being turned to young Corbitt, the rookie just called up from Montreal, a large gentleman who has been baffling the ball. Corbitt is called the outstanding minor league short-stop of the year. He has the Yankee chin, and it is said he measures up to the Rizzuto, Eddie Miller model. At any rate, Peeewe, a third-year man next spring, will have to fight for his job.

The other weakness of the Dodgers has been in second-string pitching. Higbe and Wyatt have been obliged to pitch relief at various times during the past week. The other pitchers have

done well in short starts, but Casey is overworked, Hamlin uncertain, Drake a disappointment and Kimball in-and-out. Larry French can be depended upon for spot left-hand work, but there is no regular to back up the two big stars. Curt Davis apparently needs tight defensive play to last, as the 15-inning game with the Braves showed. Flis is grand, but he can only work once a week and usually needs help in late innings.

Everyone was pleasantly surprised by the Giants' rebirth. One wisecracker asked a Giant official: "Why didn't you play that Giant team all season instead of holding it back for the Dodgers? Fact of the matter the usually dead-pan Giants, driven mad by newspaper taunts, rose up and played for the sport of it. They forgot that they were out of the pennant race; all they wanted to do was to prove that they were just as good as the Dodgers.

Today is the day when Larry MacPhail must make his great decision. Judge Landis is meeting this morning at the Hotel Roosevelt to settle world series problems. Among these is the rising complaint that no plain people will be able to get into Ebbets Field if the Dodgers win. Here is how this difficulty is explained: The 16 major league teams are entitled to 200 seats each. The Brooklyn Trust Co., real owners of the Dodgers, have already written a check for \$5,000 for tickets, and the various box

Dodgers Slug Braves
9-2, Trail by 2 Points50,000 to See
Stars-Giants
Open Gridiron

The first New York football game of the season is presented tonight by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, between the Eastern College All-Stars and the New York Giants under the bright lights at the Polo Grounds before a capacity attendance of close to 50,000.

Composed of the best players of sixteen colleges in the East last fall, led by fourteen players from the Bowl teams of Boston College, Fordham and Georgetown, the 1941 All-Stars are keen to make it two straight over the Giants. With more talent than ever before represented in the passing of Charley O'Rourke and Nick Bascas, the rare punting of O'Rourke and Frank Reagan, and the running of Reagan, Len Eshmont, Jim Castiglia, Lou Ghekas, Mort Landsberg, Joe Osmanski, Allan Donell and George Kracum, the All-Stars, coached by Jim Crowley, of Fordham, have the offense and the formidable defense for a great battle against the Giants.

The Giants are packed with such veterans as Mel Hein, starting his eleventh professional year, Tufty Leemans, Jim Foote, Nello Palaschi, Doug Oldershaw and Ed Wiest, who have been reinforced by the return of Ed Danowski, the great passer, and injected with more speed and explosive force by the addition of George Franck, Minnesota All-America back, and Howie Yager. Steve Owen's men are determined to avenge their only All-Star setback. The All-Stars, led by Mervyn Condit, won by 16 to 7 last year after taking four straight defeats from the Giants in the Fresh Air Fund series.

PREVIOUS GAMES			
1936—N. Y. Giants 12—All-Stars 2			
1937—N. Y. Giants 14—All-Stars 7			
1938—N. Y. Giants 10—All-Stars 0			
1939—N. Y. Giants 6—All-Stars 0			
1940—All-Stars 16—N. Y. Giants 7			

Holders who hold season tickets account for several hundred more. New York newspapers will absorb some 7,500 paid seats, with Col. Patterson of the Daily News already requesting 3,000. Politicians, friends, millionaires, sportsmen, people who can't be turned down will get the rest. (The reserved seating capacity of the park is just 32,000.)

The result is a demand to transfer the games to the Yankee Stadium or Polo Grounds. But the Dodgers management will hardly consent to such a change, unless the demand of the fans becomes overwhelmingly insistent. The reason is two-fold. First, Brooklyn businessmen will be up in arms at the idea of losing the money which will go to New York should all games be played in Manhattan. Second, and this is said with real sincerity—baseball is a sport and the Dodgers want to play in their own park, with the advantage of their familiarity with background, wall angles and home cooking.

Higbe Racks Up 19th Win at Ebbets
Field in Replay of Labor Day
Tie—Riggs Slugs

While a lot of fans were adding up the Labor Day struggles and swinging towards the Cards in the hot National League two team race, the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday rolled over the Boston Braves at Ebbets Field 9-2 with a minimum of exertion to again go back into a virtual tie with the idle Cards for the lead.

The game was a replay of the 2-2 Labor Day tie.

Kirby Higbe, back in the groove, didn't give a hit till the 6th inning as he racked up victory No. 19 against 9 defeats. The Dodgers meanwhile bunched several Brave hurlers all over the lot, led by part time third baseman Lew Riggs who banged out three innocent hits.

Starting the first inning assault on Javery, Herman was nipped with a pitch and Reiser singled. Camilli walked to fill the bases and then as Wassell forced Camilli, Grempe to Miller and outran the attempt to double him, the speedy Reiser followed Herman over the plate for two runs. Riggs' double fetched in Wassell with the third tally.

In the third Herman again opened things, this time with a single. Reiser forced Billy and speeded to third on Camilli's single to right. Wassell beat out an infield hit off Javery's glove, scoring Reiser and Riggs shot a single to right to bring Camilli in. LaManna took the mound for Boston and yielded two more runs as Reese walked and Owen singled to center, scoring Wassell and Riggs, those ubiquitous 300 hitting substitutes who have played such a large part in the Dodgers' success. The final Dodger tally came in the seventh when Reiser walked, went to third on Wassell's double, scored on a wild pitch by LaManna, and was followed over by Wassell when Riggs grounded out. Gene Moore was the first Brave to solve Higbe's crackling speed today, singling in the sixth. He was forced by Sisti, who scored on hits by West and Rowell. West's single and Rosell's double

large part in the Dodgers' success. The final Dodger tallies came in the seventh: when Reiser walked, went to third on Wadell's double, scored on a wild pitch by Lamm, and was followed over by Wadell when Riggs rounded first.

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LEADERS					
AMERICAN LEAGUE					
Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Per
Williams, Boston	122	388	131	130	33.5
Travis, Wash.	120	369	125	123	33.4
DiMaggio, N. Y.	123	481	171	171	35.3
Heath, Cleveland	127	451	75	167	34.8
Niehoff, Phila.	120	456	65	151	33.3
McCosky, Detroit	126	450	64	135	30.2

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Per
Reiser, Brooklyn	114	457	96	149	32.6
Rowell, Wash.	120	440	100	147	33.4
Starn, Phila.	123	440	67	134	30.5
Utter, St. Louis	118	422	63	135	32.0